

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

The Monitor's view

Bumper harvests — for all

Bumper harvests in the United States and other producing regions must be heartening to a hungry world. It is estimated there will be a surplus of 30 to 40 million tons of wheat alone this year. But, even more encouraging than the bounty of grain in hand, is the evidence of a growing national and international political will to conquer the problem of world hunger.

Some progress can be detected along two fronts: the goal of establishing national and world food stocks to cushion periods of low supply and efforts to expand food production in the developing countries. After tentative beginnings, the World Food Council, set up by the Home food conference in 1974, is finally coming to grips with these objectives. At its recent meeting in Manila it was agreed to speed up negotiations for an international grain reserve. Such a system, based on agreed upon nationally held grain stocks, would help to promote food security and stabilize prices.

In addition, the council decided to form a 500,000-ton global emergency food reserve. To his credit, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland himself represented the United States at this crucial meeting and there pledged 120,000 tons of American grain for the emergency reserve.

Such global stocks are of course an early priority. But the long-range solutions must be sought in the area of food production. Recognizing this, the World Food Council called for a commitment by the developed countries of

more than \$8 billion to help the poor nations achieve a growth in food output of 4 percent a year. This is perfectly attainable. As the nutrition study recently released by the National Academy of Sciences notes, while per acre yields are dropping in the United States and many developed countries, there is a great reservoir of unutilized capacities in such areas as Argentina and South Asia. The developing countries in fact could become the "bread baskets" of the world in the next 25 years — if they can solve their financial and organizational problems.

In this connection, the Carter administration appears to be lacking the challenge with fresh thought. For instance, it is asking Congress to transform Public Law 480, which authorizes the shipment of surplus food to poor nations, into a "developmental pool." Under the system, food would be guaranteed on a multiyear basis to countries that came up with specific projects to boost their own food production. The U.S., in turn, would maintain a PL480 reserve for this purpose in addition to a commercial reserve that would become part of a global system paid for by a common fund.

In short, there appears to be enhanced awareness that, with global food demand expected to double in 35 years, the world must apply itself to solutions. That there is now apparent a collective will to do this is cause for encouragement. The difficult task will be to follow through at national levels — so that one day there will be bumper harvests for all.

Pressure rising in Rhodesia

After a period of relative quiet, the problems of Rhodesia once more are coming to the fore. At the Organization of African Unity meeting in Gabon, one of the few subjects African leaders were able to agree on was to give OAU backing to the Patriotic Front, a Rhodesian nationalist movement headed by Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe. The main body of black guerrilla fighters opposing the white minority government of Prime Minister Ian Smith reportedly is controlled by Mr. Mugabe.

Endorsement of this militant group constitutes a rebuff to two other Rhodesian nationalist leaders, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev. Mchabangi Sibhlo, but does not rule out their joining forces with the Patriotic Front. At the moment, however, the Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) blacks remain split.

Inside Rhodesia, meanwhile, a deep political rift has developed on the white side that will bear careful watching. Two potentially serious threats to Mr. Smith's regime have occurred. One is the resignation of Des Frost, chairman of the ruling Rhodesia Front Party, due to a disagreement over what Mr. Frost termed Mr. Smith's "total lack of leadership, planning, and direction." Second is formation of a new political party, the Rhodesian Action Party, by 13 members of Parliament who also had criticized the Prime Minister and were expelled

from the Rhodesia Front. This means a right-wing white opposition group more openly against early black majority rule in Rhodesia now exists.

On the other side of the political fence, another new white opposition party, led by Allan Savory, favors a peaceful transition to black majority rule in the near future. Such splits and new eruptions are evidence of the confusion, unrest, and challenges to Mr. Smith's leadership now surfacing among Rhodesia's whites. Mr. Smith has been able to surmount such challenges before, but the dissension within his own party appears to be growing.

Against this background, it is good that the joint British-American diplomatic team has just arrived in Africa for another effort to get black-white negotiations under way. The mission, led by John Graham of Britain and Stephen Low for the U.S., is hoping to persuade Mr. Smith and the black nationalists to accept a new constitution providing for free elections open to all parties.

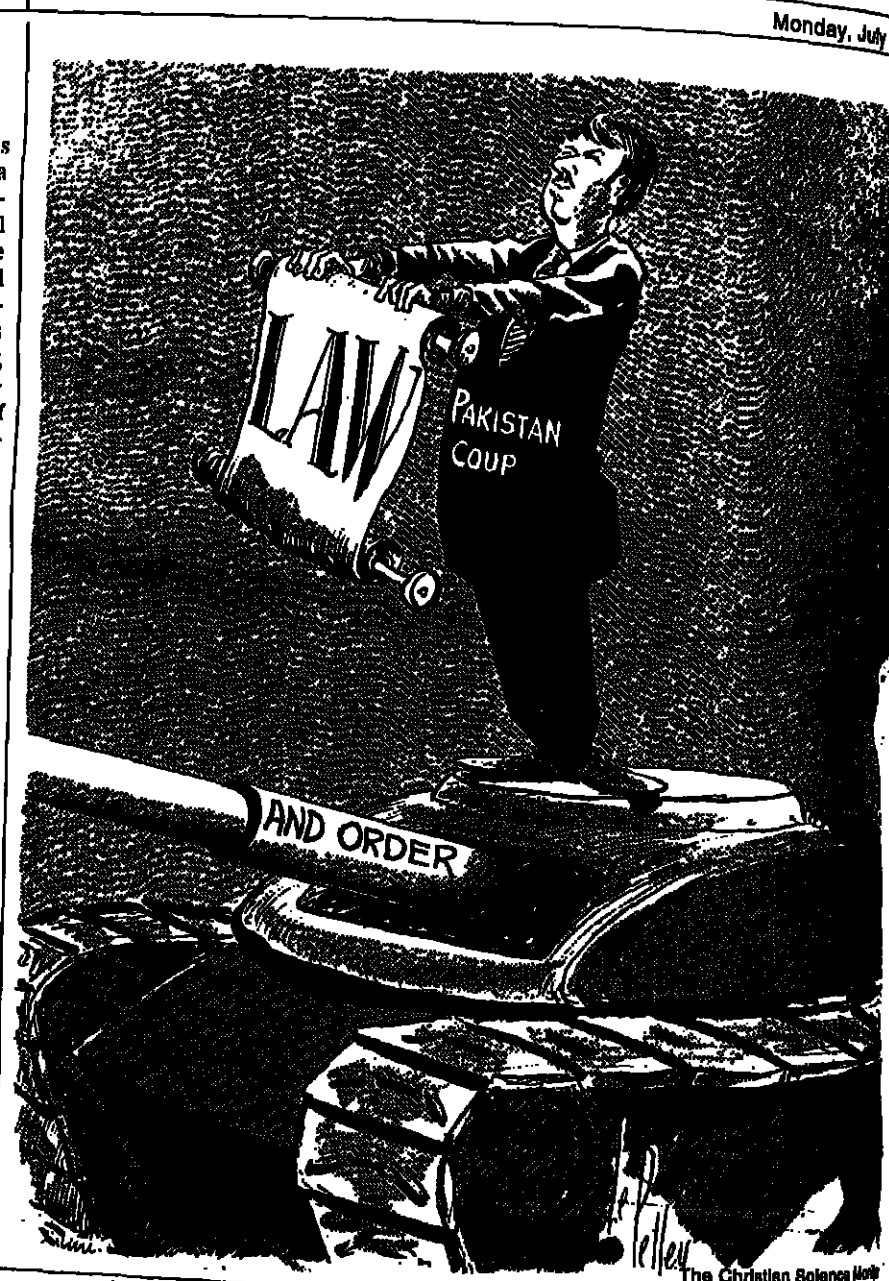
Acceptance of such a proposal may well take more than one visit. But at least the British-American presence on the scene at this time will signal to both black and white Rhodesians that the pressure for reaching an agreement is being kept up, irrespective of Rhodesian internal developments.

The homeless, 1977

The general indifference and even hostility that await the thousands of refugees who have fled Indo-China ought to shock the public conscience. With a few exceptions, the governments of Asia are becoming increasingly reluctant even to let the "boat people" land while arrangements are made for them to move on to other nations. The result, an undocumented, penniless, and often starving group of people, is that the small fishing boats often are turned back out to sea, sunk, and the refugees left to starve and drown. Some international officials have been made up to Seattle (these refugees from communist Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, France, West

Germany, Australia, Canada, and, most recently, Israel have responded humanely to the United Nations appeal to help absorb the refugees. The United States has already taken in 145,000. But the problem grows and clearly a bigger effort is needed. It is estimated there are over 80,000 Indo-Chinese seepages needing a homeland, of which more than 7,000 are in the boats in Thailand, Malaysia, and elsewhere.

It is self-evident that the United States bears the primary responsibility for alleviating the plight of these victims of the Vietnam war. And, although it already has done much in this direction, we are glad to hear the State Department is recommending the emergency admission of still another 10,000 refugees. While House has yet to respond and Congress is reported cool to the idea because the Ford administration had promised to seek such refugees would be admitted without specific legislation. But there is opportunity, too, for a greater international expression of concern.



Military takeover in Pakistan

The military coup in Pakistan which apparently has toppled Prime Minister Bhutto from power causes both hope and concern. Hope that the Army, under its chief of staff, Gen. Zia ul-Haq, now will be able to stabilize the internal situation in Pakistan, which has been extremely restive since the controversial election of March 7 which returned Mr. Bhutto's party by a suspiciously wide margin. And concern that the military once more has decided that the remnants of the democratic process in Pakistan must be suspended and supplanted by military control.

Many Pakistanis will deplore a return to military rule, even for a brief interval, for one of Mr. Bhutto's most popular achievements was that he brought back civilian rule in the wake of the disastrous Indo-Pakistan war of December, 1971 — civilian rule after 13 years of military dictatorship. But at the same time, a number of Pakistanis doubtless will regard the Army takeover as the only alternative at the moment, considering the ceaseless bickering and strife in the country.

Mr. Bhutto and his opponents of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) have both agreed to hold new elections, tentatively scheduled for October. Each accused the other of going back on earlier agreements, and now both the Prime Minister and the major opposition leader are in custody as the military seeks to defuse the political situation.

With hindsight, it is likely that Mr. Bhutto's commitment to new elections that might have this might eventually have led to civil war in Pakistan, so deep was the political rift. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that the Army felt it was necessary to move in.

What now for Pakistan? One possibility is that the Army, after letting the dust settle, will agree to hold new elections. The question is, will such elections be free and fair? Will the military be able to resist the temptation to use its power to suppress opposition? Moreover, while the military can bottle up

political unrest for the time being, Pakistan's basic problems remain to be solved. Among these are such economic ills as rising unemployment and inflation, and an increasing tide of lawlessness and violence. At best, Pakistan's military men should provide a breathing space for political process to be charted. But General Haq and his colleagues should not regard themselves as having justification for settling down to a lengthy stay in power, tempting though the prospect may seem. A return to law and order, in short, will be welcome, but not at the expense of suspending democracy indefinitely.

Wimbledon

It was one of those fairy tale situations that there was Virginia Wade holding the golden trophy aloft with both hands, her 'having won the women's singles crown at Wimbledon for the first time after 10 unsuccessful tries. And there at the court, that special shrine of tennis, was the presentation. To say that the crowd was in an understate of emotion and joy is an understatement. There was an un-British outpouring of emotion and joy. Wade's determination to win the title after those past rebuffs. She was once known as 'the best player who had never won Wimbledon.' But, for Britons, there was more to the occasion than that. This, after all, is the Queen's silver jubilee year, and it was particularly welcome to see a British player come on top. And beyond that, it was the 100th year of tennis at the prestigious Wimbledon club and therefore an historic moment as well.

The atmosphere was so wonderful, Wade said afterward, "I'd never seen it before." And those spectators who waved the Union Jack cheered themselves hoarse. "For Sir's a really good fellow," at a Wimbledon certainly agreed with the sentiment. It was a great day for Virginia Wade and for Britain.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

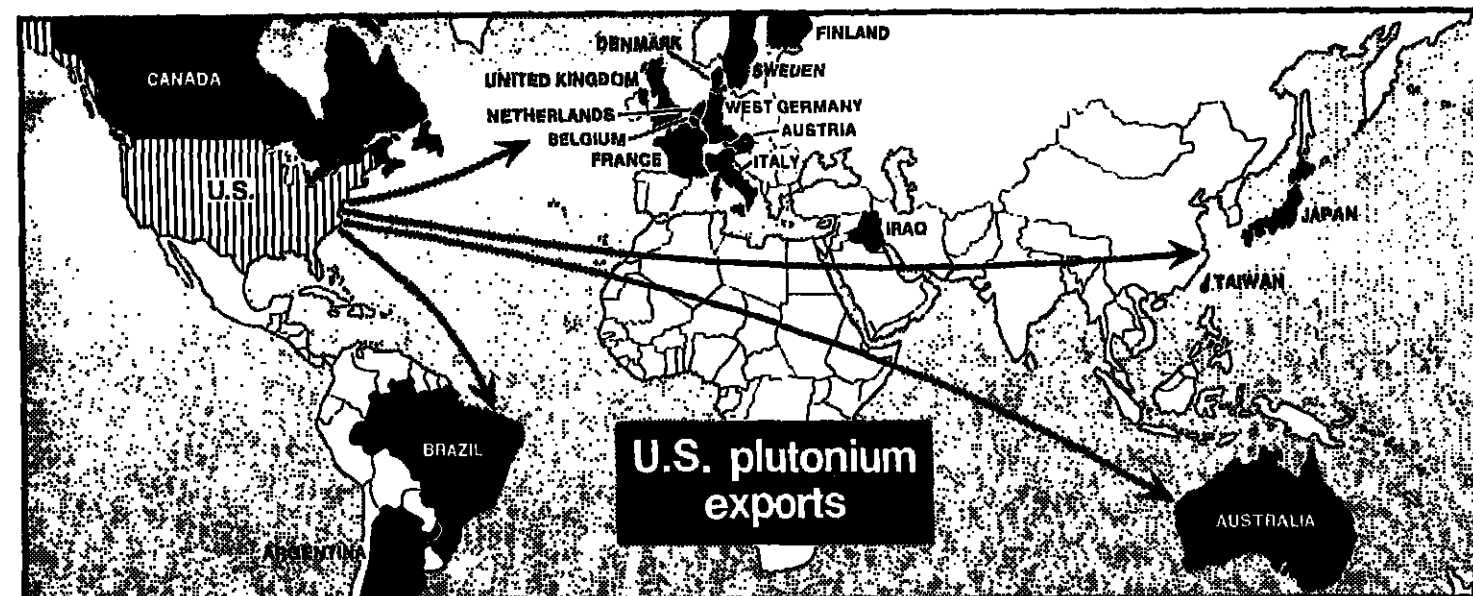
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The N-bomb, détente, and plutonium spread



U.S. plutonium exports: just good business, or a key factor in nuclear proliferation?

U.S. has shipped millions in plutonium

By Gary Thatcher
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Private companies in the United States have already shipped millions of dollars' worth of plutonium — which can be used in making nuclear weapons — to 17 foreign countries.

This information was derived from records supplied by the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) that were requested by this newspaper.

Who were the biggest customers? The same nations now ignoring President Carter's pleas to stop the spread of plutonium production technology. The radical Arab state of Iraq, a haven for international terrorists, also received a small quantity of the element.

The shipments were made with a minimum of public fanfare, beginning in 1974. The last sizable reported export occurred in late 1975, just before the U.S. Government tightened controls on plutonium.

However, small shipments have been made

as recently as April of this year, apparently for research purposes.

Plutonium, which can be used to generate electricity and could theoretically extend world energy supplies for many years, can also be used for nuclear weapons production.

Because of concern over the possible proliferation of nuclear weapons and the effect of plutonium on the environment, President Carter has made control of the material central to both his foreign and domestic energy policy.

Fred Jerome, a spokesman for the Scientists' Institute for Public Information, says of U.S. plutonium exports: "I think there is a significant issue in that the public was not aware of this. . . Obviously, there's a danger of abuse of even small shipments."

President Carter is so concerned about the spread of plutonium that any exports of more than a few grams now require his personal approval. He has also opposed the opening of two U.S. facilities that would create more plutonium: the Clinch River breeder reactor planned for Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and a one-

third-completed nuclear fuel reprocessing plant at Barnwell, South Carolina.

The breeder reactor would convert a now-useless (and harmless) form of uranium into plutonium. The reprocessing plant would separate plutonium from the spent fuel rods of conventional nuclear reactors.

Mr. Carter has also called on European nations to help development of such projects.

But his efforts are clearly floundering. Faced with the world's voracious energy appetite, some politicians both here and abroad are concluding that the benefits of plutonium outweigh its dangers. The U.S. Senate has just voted to give federal support to both the Clinch River breeder and reprocessing plant, a move President Carter has called an "improper decision."

A consortium of five nations, Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and West Germany, has just announced plans to build and market breeders.

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Alaskan oil stopped until dangers in check

By Stewart Dill McBride
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Repercussions from the July 8 explosion on the trans-Alaska pipeline have spread from Anchorage to Wall Street and Washington, D.C.

Interior Secretary Cecil D. Andrus says Alaska's Arctic petroleum can move no farther in its 800-mile maiden voyage from oil-rich Prudhoe Bay to the ice-free port of Valdez until he is convinced there is no more danger of another explosion.

His July 11 message to Alyeska Pipeline Service Company, the eight-company consortium which owns and operates the pipeline, was direct: "Start-up will not be permitted until it appears the causes of this incident are not present in other sections of the system."

While Alyeska claims it can have the pipeline system repaired and operating in three or four days, federal investigators say their inquiry will take at least a week and perhaps as

long as a month if mechanical flaws are discovered, thus requiring inspection of the other 11 pump stations. Thus far, no flaws have been confirmed.

For an energy system nine years and \$7.7 billion in the making, the urgency of the outcome of the federal investigation into start-up problems is underscored as the days and dollars tick off.

Oil companies are already losing money because of the delay. The news of the explosion at pump station No. 8, 38 miles south of Fairbanks, which killed one technician and caused damage now estimated at \$15 million, has rocked Wall Street. Between Friday, July 8, the time of the accident, and Monday, July 11, when trading reopened on the New York Stock Exchange, stock prices of the major owners of the pipeline fell dramatically. Standard Oil of Ohio (SOHO), which owns 53 percent of the North Slope oil, dropped 2 1/2 points, while Exxon and Atlantic Richfield (ARCO)

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Italy's landmark decision gives Communists share in government

By David Willey
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The Italian Parliament has begun to debate the historic agreement reached by leaders of the ruling Roman Catholic Christian Democratic Party, the Communists, and the minor political parties on a joint program to deal with some of Italy's most pressing economic and social problems.

Some pessimistic observers feel the agreement, which associates the Communists with government in Italy for the first time in 30 years, marks the beginning of the end of parliamentary democracy in Italy.

They note that the agreement was reached after four months of laborious negotiations above the heads not only of Parliament but also of Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti's minority government. They point out that the real power in the country has been seen to be wielded by the secretary of the Christian Democratic Party, Benigno Zaccagnini, and the Communist party leader, Enrico Ber-

linguer — certainly not by the Prime Minister or by Parliament.

"The degradation of Parliament and government in favor of the parties is the result of a tortuous hidden process that has changed the face of our state," ran an editorial in the influential *Corriere della Sera* of Milan.

"In the other countries of Western Europe, pluralism means a society in which political, industrial, financial, judicial, and trade-union power each have their own place in an articulated system. In Italy all these centers of power are henceforth subordinated to the parties."

More optimistic observers believe the agreement — which has already run into difficulties on the question of the transfer of certain powers from the central government to the regions — sets no dangerous precedent because it will not stick.

The longest Cabinet meeting in the history of the Italian republic was held last weekend — 18 hours — to try to settle details of how much of the responsibility for the future administration

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Highlights



COMMUNISTS AT THE DOOR. A Monitor correspondent discusses Thailand's efforts not to follow most of its Asian neighbors into communism. Page 11

ARABS HELP AMERICAN INDIANS. In Washington, delegates from the OPEC nations are advising Indians on how to make the best use of the vast natural resources under the Indian land. Page 8

STRATFORD-NOT-ON-AVON. Canada's influential Shakespeare festival is now in its 25th season. Page 16

BRITAIN'S NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR. Peter Jay talks about his new job. Page 18

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FOCUS

Canal Zonians lose smiles

By James Nelson Goodsell

Balboa, Canal Zone
It looks a little like a middle-class suburb somewhere in the United States.

But for the 3,500 U.S. employees of the Panama Canal and their dependents who live in the Canal Zone, this bit of U.S.-controlled territory 2,000 miles from the mainland is not a luxurious copy of that stateside suburb nor a colonial enclave in the heart of Panama.

To be sure, it is home to those U.S. citizens. Yet none of them own their own houses, many of which were built 50 years ago and would hardly pass muster in those mainland suburbs. There is better housing in some parts of Panama City.

Nevertheless, the area is often called a colonial enclave by Panamanians and by fellow U.S. citizens — and the issue keeps cropping up in current treaty negotiations between Panama and the United States over the future of the 56-mile-long Panama Canal, which has been operated by the U.S. since construction was completed in 1914.

After all, the argument goes, here are a handful of U.S. citizens living the good life in the heart of Panama, a scant stone's throw from dilapidated housing in Panama itself. The zone residents have put down roots here like colonists everywhere, the critics charge.

But zone residents see it another way. "I've paid in repairs and rent the price of the house in the nearly 40 years I've worked here," one man said. "And now I have rent receipts for my retirement."

Like others who retire from Panama Canal Company service, he and his family can no longer live here. They can move over into Panama, as some do, or go back to the

mainland, as most do.

Pay scales more or less match those of other U.S. Government employees at home or abroad, although like many State Department personnel, the 3,500 U.S. employees here get a tropical differential equal to about 15 percent of their salaries. It was double that until it and a number of benefits were cut as part of austerity measures in the 1960s and '70s.

"If this is a colonial enclave," another resident commented, "then it is a very funny one. We certainly aren't living as masters here, and we have very little say about our future. And don't let anyone tell you differently."

These attitudes mirror a sullen attitude that is evident all over the zone — from Balboa, where the Panama Canal Company has its headquarters, to Cristóbal at the Caribbean end of the canal.

Most residents of the Canal Zone, long known appropriately enough as "Zonians," have felt the 500-square-mile area was something to be proud of. For them, the zone was a symbol of their country's greatness and its purpose. Zonians regarded their work on the Panama Canal as important not only for their country, but also for the world.

License plates here read: "Funnel of world commerce."

But over in Panama, a country bisected by the canal and the zone, the license plates read "Panama sovereign" — a reference to Panama's continuing claim to jurisdiction over the zone and the canal.

In a way, those license plates sum up the two points of view.

For the Zonian, however, the United



States is making a mistake in writing the canal treaty to replace the domestic 1903.

The U.S. negotiators are, as one resident phrased it, "giving away the United States history, United States tradition, United States greatness." It is not say "United States territory" as others often do.

Another resident: "Those negotiators have never even translated the canal. How can they know what it's all about? The same thing as if I negotiated the transfer of the State of Washington to Canada without ever visiting Seattle and Olympia, the mountains and the seacoast." A speaker hails from the State of Washington and plans to return there when she retires.

Many Zonians worry that the negotiations under way between Panama and the U.S. will not protect their jobs. James J. O'Donnell, head of a labor union local in the zone, said: "We really don't believe we are going to take care of us."

Some like poetry, others don't

By John Gould
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

A housewife poet used to bombard the Maine weekly press with her effusions, and she had a remarkable batting average. Poets often complain that it is difficult to get published, but this lady would be in ten or fifteen different papers weekly, no two poems alike. Her success is understandable. Most poets strive to be good, and are judged accordingly. She just leaned back and let 'em rip, and editors printed her stuff to give their readers a laugh. The lady had the usual poet's opinion that being published was an accomplishment in itself, and was quite willing to produce for nothing, but when an editor gave her a small emolument she was delighted. One editor had a special rate in her quarter. He figured it was cheaper to buy a bale of her verse than to pay a reporter to gather equal wordage about fires and weddings. One of this lady's masterpieces was a bucolic titled "My Garden," which ran to three columns (eight-point type). Except for one quatrain which I memorized at the time, the rest has fortunately been lost:

The soil for onions rank
Is fine for lilies too.
Some don't like onions much;
Others do.

I thought that was lovely and committed it. The basic philosophy, or observation, is not new, nor is it old. One recognizes the ancient *de gustibus non disputandum*, but can find the same theme recurrent in poetry through the ages, even to the excellent summation of the nature of humankind in Stephen Leacock's line:

Some men play golf, and some do not.
Every day we notice the variations and vagaries of the attitudes and preferences of these about us, and who was once a Platonist or an Aristotelian is really only an Onion or a

Lily. The lady poet puffed long miles of struggling meters, but one day she perched on a shining pinnacle of Beauty. Not at that, but her botany and her soil tests are accurate — the lily is an onion, the onion is a lily, and the nutritive nature of the lily is mutually salutary.

There can be no quarrel with the employment of agricultural metaphor in the poetry of verse. Vergil even told us how to keep bees. A garden is a lovesome thing. Consider the lilies of the field. But consider, as well, the lyrical genius that listened with more than common care to the hovering of aspirational wings and set onions and lilies together, striking them, as it were, with a single plunk of the Euterpean zither.

Do not smile. Shakespeare used onions, and garlic, in his aestival dream, but could not leap the gulf between stench and perfume. He merely indicated that one who eats onions won't smell good, something the Great Shakespeare was able to get away with but which lesser bards would consider too too couth to tackle. Chaucer did no better. It worked in leeks, as well as onions and garlic, but to go no farther than to suggest one who likes them is odd. Neither of these Masters was able to militate, mellow, mute the power of the lowly onion with the soft intimation of the fragrance of the lovely lily, emblem of peace. You can see why I memorized that quatrain. It stands out, to me, as a superb concentrated appraisal of the opportunities of Mankind in the Great Garden of Life where, as Voltaire put it, we should cultivate assiduously. Let us find the glebe congenial, obliging us with onions now and lilies again, according as the seeds we drop.

Lilies do next to nothing to soups and fried potatoes; onions favor not the power and boudoir. But she (her name escapes me after all these years) had that orderly quantity of philosophy and verse which, combined with the pH factor, the culinary arts, horticulture, and wisdom, gave us an unexpected ten-cent capsule of Universal Truth.

Jobs: can the Irish stay in Ireland?

Ending unemployment is expected to be the top priority for the new government in Dublin. A Monitor correspondent who visited Ireland shortly before the election reports on the economic picture.

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Ireland, whose sons and daughters traditionally emigrated to find work, now faces the tremendous challenge of trying to make it possible for them to stay home.

No one, said a senior Irish Republic official, wants to see a repetition of the scenes of earlier years, when young Irish men and women — their belongings packed in cardboard suitcases and carpetbags — thronged the docks of Dublin and other Irish ports, waiting for ships to carry them to Britain or the New World.

In the 1960s the Irish economy did relatively well, growing at a 4 percent annual rate. Yet during the decade roughly 8 percent of the labor force sailed away, because the economy could not provide enough jobs for a growing population and for young people streaming off Irish farms into cities and towns.

Today the population still grows. People still leave the farms, about 5,000 yearly. Yet Irishmen no longer are emigrating. Indeed, in recent years a reverse flow has sent several thousand Irishmen home, swelling an unemployment rate already 10 percent.

Explaining the return

Why do they come back? Because recession throughout the industrial world — and particularly in Britain, traditional magnet for Irishmen — has largely dried up the foreign job market.

That's the negative reason, said Michael O'Leary, Minister of Labor in the outgoing government. On the positive side, a better education system at home and expanded welfare benefits make Ireland look more attractive than it did before.

The challenge, he says, is immense — "to create 30,000 new jobs yearly," when the best Ireland ever has done is 15,000 and that rarely. Indeed, said Mr. O'Leary, in the entire decade from 1961 to 1971 "only 12,000 new jobs were created" — an average of 1,000 yearly.

Ireland got a boost toward solving its problems, when — together with Britain and Denmark — it joined the European Community in 1973. "Top benefit," says J. K. Whitaker, former governor of the Bank of Ireland, "is on the agricultural side."

Before joining the EC, "Irish farmers had uncertain reliance on the British market at low prices. Now we have guaranteed sales of our farm production at guaranteed prices."

EC Social Fund helps

"This," adds Dr. Whitaker, "has meant a sustaining force throughout the economy, since farmers still comprise 22 percent of the Irish labor force."

"We are," says Mr. O'Leary, "net gainers from the EC Social Fund, which — on a match-



The port of Dublin

ing basis — helps us retrain almost 1 percent of the Irish labor force."

The Social Fund, to which all EC member states contribute, funnels money to economically depressed areas in an effort to narrow the gap between rich and poor. West Germany, for example, pays more into the fund than it receives. But relatively poor members, like the Republic of Ireland, get more than they give.

At least, says Dr. Whitaker, today's Irish social welfare system "means that no one is driven into the ground" through lack of work. Unemployed Irishmen get up to 85 percent of their pay for an extended period.

Such a cushion is paid for by taxes so high that the middle-class balks. Until recently, said Dr. Whitaker, "a lecturer at the university or a middle manager in industry, earning 18,000 a year (roughly \$12,000), paid 77 percent of his income in taxes. Now that has been cut to 60 percent, with some relief down the line."

The situation, experts agree, can only get worse unless Irish economic growth — now 4 percent yearly — can be speeded up enough to absorb newcomers to the labor force and chip away at the backlog of unemployed.

Building up export trade

The answer lies not so much in the home market, as in promotion of exports. Somehow the Irish, noted primarily for handicrafts and specialty exports — Waterford crystal, linens, whiskey, and fabrics — must learn to make a wider variety of goods that other nations want to buy.

How can this be done, when Britain — which takes more than 50 percent of Irish exports — is in the throes of deep-seated economic problems of its own and provides a contracting market?

Diversification of exports, says Dr. Whitaker, is essential, to lessen Ireland's "dangerous dependence" on the British market. Competitiveness of Irish exports, says Mr. O'Leary, is equally important.

Since 1951 Ireland has offered foreign businessmen incentives to build factories in the Emerald Isle. In 1970 the program moved into high gear with formation of the Industrial Development Authority (IDA), with branches in 10 countries.

P. J. Daly, IDA's promotion manager, ticks off advantages he says Ireland has to offer:

- Labor costs on the average 50 percent cheaper than in most of Europe. "In Germany and Sweden," he says, "labor costs are almost three times as high."

- Ireland, as a member of the European Community, affords access to a market of 200 million persons.

- Full freedom from taxes on export profits until 1980. (This applies to both Irish and foreign firms.)

- A cash grant of up to 50 percent of the cost of establishing a factory. Average grant is one-third of costs, says Mr. Daly.

- One hundred percent reimbursement for the cost of training Irish workers. "Very important," says the IDA official, "to upgrade the competence of the Irish labor force."

- Low-cost financing, about half the going rate of commercial banks.

Many firms come

Some 700 foreign firms have accepted Irish terms and have built up are building plants in Ireland, with pharmaceuticals, engineering, textiles and fibers, and chemicals leading the project list. About 200 companies come from the United States, roughly an equal number from Britain, with West Germany and Japan next in line.

Projects already started, according to Mr. Daly, will have created 76,000 new jobs by the early 1980s. While a step in the right direction, this shows how far the Irish Government is from reaching its goal of 30,000 new jobs yearly.

All the new factories in the world, however, will not help Ireland unless its exports remain competitive on world markets. Here a central question is labor costs, which in the past have risen faster than productivity.

Irish workers, especially those who have been to Europe, know their living standards are lower than those of Belgians, Danes, Germans, and other Europeans. They want to catch up.

Yet if Irish unions press wage demands out of line with the nation's economic growth, the



By a staff photographer

More Irish are coming home

competitive edge of Irish goods will be lost.

In the 1960s, says Mr. O'Leary, "GNP (gross national product) growth went to immediate consumption — not to reinvestment in new plant. This raised Irish living standards, but did not create jobs."

Living standards vs. reinvestment

He admits a dilemma. "We need to devote a greater percentage of GNP growth to reinvestment, rather than to consumption. Yet we cannot allow too great a gap between Irish living standards and those of other nations. Otherwise we could not hold our workers."

Spurring the concern of Irish workers over wage levels is a soaring inflation rate close to 17 percent, which the government hopes will subside to 13 percent by the end of the year, dipping possibly under 10 percent next year.

The fight against inflation, however, depends

largely on what happens in Britain, for the Irish pound and pound sterling — the two are used interchangeably in Ireland — are tied together. When British inflation rises or falls, in other words, so does Irish.

Complicating the problem for Ireland is Britain's effort, as part of its struggle to curb inflation, to depress domestic demand. This means a smaller British market for Irish goods.

Mr. Daly cites a U.S. Department of Commerce report that, in 1974, the average profits earned by American firms in Europe was 10.6 percent. In Ireland, said the Commerce Department, the profit level was 29 percent.

This, Irish officials believe, confirms the need to keep labor costs below those elsewhere in Europe, both to attract new firms to Ireland and to maintain a cutting edge of competitiveness for Irish exports.

Catalonia: self-rule just around the corner at long last

By Joe Gandelman
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid
After nearly 40 years, Catalonia, Spain's most industrialized region — which often says loudly what the rest of the country is thinking — is on the brink of regaining long-sought autonomy.

On July 2, the Spanish Interior Ministry made a historic announcement: It will shortly move toward installing Catalonia's government-in-exile, the Generalitat, as the region's provisional, autonomous administration. Catalonia's four provinces would become one region. A permanent, long-term autonomy statute would be thrashed out in the newly elected Cortes (parliament).

The action came on the heels of the spectacular return to Madrid of the Generalitat's veteran president, Jose Tarradellas, and has boosted Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez Gonzalez's Democratic Center Union Party (UCD) and the monarchy. But concessions to Catalonia may spark increased demands from Spain's other restless regions.

Once again major change came on the initiative of King Juan Carlos. The first hint ostensibly came June 22, Catalan Socialist leader Joan Homenos met the King, who was reportedly "very receptive" toward negotiations. But a still-earlier tipoff had come in February, 1976: The King, three months in power, journeyed to Barcelona, the Catalan capital, and shocked the nation by speaking in Catalan — a language bitterly (and unsuccessfully) suppressed by the late General Franco.

Catalonia had autonomy from 1932 to '39 but lost it under the Franco regime. That regime changed the names of streets, banned Catalonia's national anthem, "El Cant de la Senyera," and reduced the 1,579 Catalan language newspapers to a mere handful. But despite stern bans, the Catalan language was spoken by 6 million persons in Spain, plus persons in France's Roussillon region and in Andorra, the Pyrenees republic. So the Catalan flag continued to wave defiantly.

The Generalitat (actually set up in 1930) operated from France during the Franco years. In 1940, its civil-war era president, Luis Companys, was shot.

In recent years exports and diplomats warned that rich Catalonia could pose a serious threat to Spanish stability if not handled judiciously.

Such concern increased after the June 15 elections. The strongest regional party became the relatively moderate Spanish Socialist Party (PSOE). Nonetheless, the PSOE spearheaded demands by nearly all Catalonia's 63 parliamentarians (except the rightist Popular Alliance) for Mr. Tarradellas's immediate return. The government in Madrid feared self-de-



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

clared autonomy, which would have angered the Army.

To head this off, the Barcelona leader of Premier Suarez's UCD, Carlos Sentis, went to Paris and returned with Mr. Tarradellas. After meeting Mr. Suarez twice, Mr. Tarradellas declared: "Suarez understood me, and I [understood] him."

Most important, he met the King, who Mr. Tarradellas said was "very well informed" about Catalonia. Indeed, the veteran republican leader endorsed the monarchy: "I don't see any reason for us not to accept the monarchy, as the rest of Spain has done," he said. "I do not believe [the monarchy] and autonomy are incompatible."

Even so, Madrid's concessions brought criticism. The liberal daily El Pais wondered whether the Left had not been displaced and the Prime Minister's UCD blatantly boosted because of the Suarez-Tarradellas pact.

Another paper, the Roman Catholic daily Ya, commented: "We are liquidating the past 40 years. Are we going to revive the past before these last 40 years? And on what basis?"

Moreover, the Basque country's moderate political class seems frustrated that a similar dialogue between the Basques and the government has not seriously begun. The Basque separatist organization ETA, meanwhile, vows to broaden its "armed struggle." In addition, there are regional noises from Valencia. And the Organization of African Unity has angered Spain by questioning the Spanish identity of the Canary Islands (in the Atlantic off the northwest shoulder of Africa).

These tensions are expected to increase, and demands accelerate, as concessions to this "test case," Catalonia, take shape.



By a staff photographer

Barcelona, Catalonia's capital; bright prospect for autonomy

Little Albania scolds its mighty ally, China

China is flirting with 'imperialists,' says official newspaper

By Ross H. Munro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
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In an unprecedented but surprise move, China's oldest ally, the small Balkan country of Albania, has strongly criticized Chinese foreign policy toward the United States and the developing world.

The attack may mark the first time that any country has ever openly and scathingly criticized China for not being sufficiently radical. (Monitor correspondent John Cooley reports from Athens: Although the Albanian Radio had carried the official commentary, entitled "The Theory and Practice of Revolution," in full since July 7, when the official Albanian newspaper Zeri i Popullit first published it, the head until early July 8.

[This: A sheet of 25 mimeographed pages bearing the heading, in bold blue type, Alba-

nian Telegraphic Agency was handed to a Western correspondent in Athens. Within minutes, one British and two American radio news networks were broadcasting the important message of the mimeographed pages: Albania was denouncing China's theory of three worlds and its many flirtations with the United States and with pro-U.S. regimes.

(Diplomats here scurried to their radios and dug out old files. They confirmed that the number of Chinese advisors in Albania had thinned out since last November, when Albanian Communist Chairman Enver Hoxha hinted Chinese was lessening.)

[In return for its aid China got from Albania powerful radio facilities on the Soviet Bloc's southeast flank. NATO analysts wondered what would happen to those, and, more important, who (if anybody) besides Albanians might get access.]

The Zeri i Popullit commentary used such harsh words as "opportunistic" and "anti-Leninist" to describe China's analysis of world politics and the foreign policy based on that analysis.

Although the editorial did not name China, it left absolutely no doubt that this country was the target. It also confirmed suspicions that an

ideological schism has developed between the two old allies since the passing of Mao Tse-tung last September and the purge of his widow and other leftist radicals.

The editorial condemned the Chinese policy of supporting nearly all developing countries, even right-wing dictatorships, "as long as they are anti-Soviet or at least not in the Soviet camp."

The editorial also criticized China for developing too close a relationship with the United States, which, Albania believes, is just as guilty of "imperialism" as the Soviet Union.

China, on the other hand, frequently declares that the Soviet Union is much the more aggressive and dangerous of the two superpowers.

Albania's decision to go public with its suspicions that China is no longer the radical leftist of untoward news for China. At the beginning of the week, an Army coup in Pakistan, another friend of China, resulted in the jailing of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who had established a "close personal" relationship with Chinese leaders.

On July 7 a squadron commander in the Chinese Air Force fled across the Strait of Taiwan in the first such defection to Taiwan in several years.

Meanwhile, foreign observers here in Poland admit they are puzzled by a series of signs and non-signs in recent days. They say many signs indicate that China once again has entered a period of intense political maneuvering, but they admit they can only guess at the real nature of the conflict.

The most mystifying non-event was the failure of China's main national newspapers to commemorate the first anniversary of the passing of Chu Teh the "father" of the People's Liberation Army.

The newspapers had also failed to commemorate in any significant way the July 1 anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China in 1921. It was the first time in more than a decade that the People's Daily did not run an editorial, a front-page quotation, or a photograph of Mao Tse-tung marking the anniversary.

On the other hand, the newspapers have twice this past week succeeded in carrying articles contrived by all observers as supporting former Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. Mr. Teng has failed to make an official public appearance since January, 1976, but his supporters have been pushing hard for his quick return to a key position ever since the purge of the radicals last autumn.

Urban South Africa

Blacks heighten political pressures

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg
Pressure is building up among South Africa's urban blacks for another confrontation with the government.

In response to an appeal from black student activists, school boards are gradually resigning in Soweto, the sprawling black township on the fringe of Johannesburg.

The secretary of the African Teachers' Association, H. H. Dlamieze, is supporting the student call.

Significantly, a school board in another Johannesburg township, Alexandra, also has resigned, showing that the actions are spreading to other black areas as did the students' political protests last year.

(Schools are at the center of the protest because the students want to overturn the government-imposed system of Bantu or African education.)

Another flashpoint, the raising of rents on homes in Soweto, has been brought up again. The government is once more seeking to increase rents, a move that caused protests in April that forced halting the plan.

The government is creaming off — by arresting and jailing — more of the leaders of the Black Peoples Convention, so that only two of the national executive now are left free to move. The others are heavily restricted or detained.

The Deputy Security Police Chief, Brig. P. J. Coetzee, has confirmed that a nationwide investigation is underway into activities by the banned black nationalist movement, the Pan African Congress. Its leader, Robert Sobukwe, who is under house arrest in Kimberley, was interrogated by the police.

Reports sweeping Soweto allege that a black student leader detained June 10 has been tortured by the police. The black newspaper, The World, has demanded that the government show the youth to his mother, but the authorities said they could not discuss the matter.

On the political front in Soweto, black activists are trying to spread their power base to the moderates.

Zulu chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who lives near Durban and has been cautious on some issues hitherto, has come out in support of the new Committee of Ten set up to take over black control of Soweto. The World published Chief



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Alexandra Township in Johannesburg; outwardly calm

Buthelezi's statement on Page 1, possibly a move to heal a deep rift among the blacks.

Simultaneously with the black pressure, South Africa is being squeezed economically by the West.

Most whites don't know the extent of the economic pressure. Few know, for example, that U.S. banks no longer are giving term loans to South Africans — that means no loans for more than one year.

Most whites know unemployment is increasing, but statistics are hard to come by, especially on black joblessness.

As for the internal black pressure, mainly from Soweto, whites could know about it if they were to read the World. But the white press does not play black news stories in proportion to their significance to the country.

The white mood is marked by fear and a shift to the right. The atmosphere is defensive with initiative stalled.

What happened on June 16, first anniversary

of the outbreak of riots in Soweto, was indicative.

Many students at Witwatersrand University, traditionally a more liberal English-speaking university, carried guns to classes.

When a few white students wanted to commemorate the Soweto anniversary, their vigils were interrupted. Paper crosses set out on campus to symbolize each black killed last year (nearly 500) were uprooted by conservatives, who made a bonfire of them.

In the Johannesburg suburb of Bramley, which is near the black township of Alexandra, police went around to white houses before June 16 suggesting that women and children be moved to other parts of the city for fear of what might happen with blacks so close.

Also before June 16, editors of the major newspapers in Johannesburg were called in by Justice Minister James T. Kruger and warned not to be inflammatory in their coverage of the anniversary. The press coverage was noticeably muted that week.

More recently, the authorities have barred blacks from playing soccer on Sundays in so-called white areas. This casual soccer had sprung up with the opening of Johannesburg parks to all races several years ago.

South Africa astir with detention of blacks

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg
Detentions of blacks are continuing in South Africa, and various court trials involving blacks are pending or in progress.

Three leaders of the black consciousness movement were arrested July 4 by security police in King Williamstown. They were Steve Biko, founder of the movement, Dr. Maphola Ramphela, and Miss Tanjwe Minto, former journalist with the East London Daily Dispatch.

All three were under banning orders, and they were arrested for allegedly communicating with each other. Banned persons are prohibited from communicating with others and their movements are restricted.

A youth who is on the Students Representative Council in the Pretoria area has been detained; and a playwright, the Rev. M. E. Mabin, was served with restrictive and banning orders in Port Elizabeth.

Three main trials are attracting attention. The Pretoria Supreme Court is hearing the trial of 12 blacks, who have pleaded innocent to charges of various terrorist activities between 1962 and 1977. That trial had been dubbed the African National Congress trial by the press, after the banned black political party.

The mass trial of 143 schoolchildren who surprised police in June with a march into Johannesburg has been postponed to July 19. Bail has been refused.

A third trial is to begin Aug. 1 in the Supreme Court. A man from the black township of Soweto near Johannesburg is charged with two counts under the Terrorism Act. He was allegedly head of a suicide squad of the Soweto Students Representative Council that caused explosions last year at Jabulani police station, a night club, a railway line, and two houses.

British court rules with workers

By a staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

In the current test of strength in London on the right of workers to organize a trade union the Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Widgery, has ruled, in effect, on the side of the workers.

At issue was the validity of a recommendation of the government's Advisory, Conciliation, and Arbitration Service (ACAS) that George Ward, the anti-union owner of a photographic processing plant in North London, should recognize a moderate white-collar union known as APEX as negotiating body for his employees. Mr. Ward's contention was that the recommendation was worthless because it was based on a poll among workers whom he had dismissed, not among those actually working for him. The Lord Chief Justice set aside Mr. Ward's argument and endorsed the validity of the ACAS recommendation.

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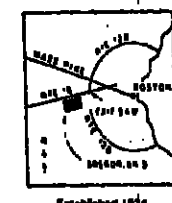
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Crisis for Smith:

White flight, and splinters in ruling party

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith is facing his biggest crisis since he cut his ties with Britain in 1965 and decided to run Rhodesia the way white Rhodesians — not outsiders — want. More and more whites are leaving the country apparently because of their fear for the future. They are getting out now at the rate of 1,300 a month — taking the "chicken run" as last-ditch whites call it. For a total population of about a quarter-of-a-million whites (against a black population of about six million), this is a disturbing rate of attrition.

More and more white businesses have their shutters up forever.

More and more homes have "for sale" signs outside.

More and more school classrooms have empty places, as white parents get their children abroad — particularly the teen-age boys approaching draft age for military service against black nationalist guerrillas.

(Some reports say the white exodus would be even greater if the Rhodesian Government did not have such tight limits on the export of funds from the country.)

On the white political front, Mr. Smith's hitherto broadly accepted leadership has been challenged by the defection of the right wing of his Rhodesian Front. The front's chairman, Des Frost, has resigned with a blast at Mr. Smith as "fired and negative." Twelve hard-line members of Parliament, already expelled from the front, have set up a rival Rhodesian Action Party. They are inclined to the "never," or at least the "not in our lifetime," which was once Mr. Smith's response to calls from blacks and their controlling grip on the country's political and economic life.

What Smith's concerns are

Mr. Smith is still reluctant to make any immediate or over-hasty surrender. But he has understood since his meeting with then U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger last year that, denied effective outside help (above all from the United States), white Rhodesians cannot hold out forever. Mr. Smith's concern is to ensure that blacks inheriting political power in Rhodesia are as "benign" as possible; that the best terms possible are negotiated under a black majority to stay in Rhodesia under a black majority with political power; and that chaos or anarchy be avoided during the period of transfer of political power from whites to blacks.

To achieve the last of those desiderata, Mr. Smith needs to be sure that Rhodesia's white-officered security forces will be as committed to risking their lives to guarantee law and order as they are for the present white government. But the politically inclined of Rhodesia's blacks are understandably reluctant to place their trust or confidence in white-officered security forces which — as blacks see it — have been hitherto concerned with repressing black nationalist political activism. Proposals for an international or Commonwealth peace-keeping force during the transition period have met little enthusiasm from either white or black Rhodesians.

Smith allowed to return

The impasse on this issue has been explored recently by the U.S.-British diplomatic mission which has been in Rhodesia and neighboring black-African countries trying to speed up an acceptable constitutional change in the still white-minority run land. The more radical black nationalist movement of Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, the Patriotic Front, with ties to guerrillas operating against the Smith

Community Development Department, Magais-Steyn, who is a political leader, hinted that the racially mixed ballet classes might have the direct consequences (in South African terms) if they were allowed to continue.

For example, he said, some people might ask: "If it can be done for a ballet school, then why can't it also be done for a nursery school? And if it can be done for a nursery school, why can't it also be done for a junior school?"

"And then you don't have a foot to stand on," he added.

So the racially mixed classes were stopped. It was "government policy."

But now, to the astonishment even of many South Africans — and the intense amusement of many more, especially among the government's opponents — it seems that although racially mixed ballet

government, insists that the present white-run security forces be disbanded and that the guerrillas assume full responsibility for law and order. Such a thought is anathema to most whites. If Mr. Smith accepted it, he would probably be ditched overnight.

It is to counter the thrust and claim of the guerrillas that Mr. Smith has now allowed to return to Rhodesia a black nationalist leader, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, once jailed on charge of having plotted to have Mr. Smith assassinated. (Mr. Sithole has spent a total of 10 years in Mr. Smith's jails or detention camps.) Like another black nationalist leader already operating inside Rhodesia, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Mr. Sithole has no guerrilla forces whose allegiance he can claim. And like the bishop,

such support as he has comes from Rhodesia's black civilian population not actively involved in the guerrilla campaign.

It is a measure of Mr. Smith's political skill (or desperation) that he has encouraged Mr. Sithole to come home — perhaps seeing a black team with which he might be able to make a deal. And it is a measure of the real fear of Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo — both obliged to remain outside Rhodesia in fear of arrest — that they allege Mr. Sithole is plotting to kill them and that Mr. Sithole's return to Rhodesia was in fact arranged by black eyes) discredited security services of the hated white-minority Government of South Africa.

Salisbury's quiet parks belie the unsettled mood of white Rhodesians

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer



Soviet Union

Soviets face a different kind of energy crunch

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
America's main rival in the world also has a sharpening energy crisis, but with some differences.

• Far fewer cars, few hard-to-heat private homes, and enormous reserves make the Soviet Union's energy challenge less immediate than that of the U.S. — but just as important for the country's future.

• Like President Carter in the United States the Kremlin wants to cut down on oil. (Privately, Soviet sources say they cannot go on depending on oil for more than 40 percent of total energy use.) But its approach is different.

• While also very interested in using more coal, the Soviets are emphasizing natural gas and are pushing ahead with nuclear power plants, which they insist are safe. Moscow is boosting the fast breeder reactor (which produces more nuclear fuel than it consumes). President Carter has stopped U.S. efforts.

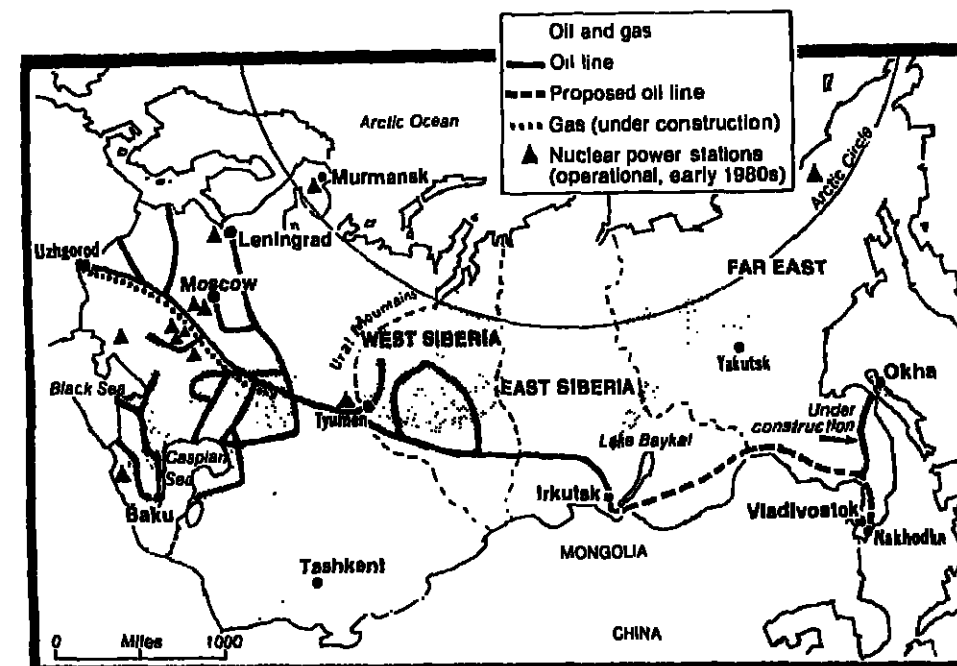
• The U.S. conservation picture is turned on its head here: Soviet dwellings (apartments) are heated with hot-water radiators, which use heat far more efficiently over large areas than do oil or gas units in separate houses.

The big Soviet problem is how to curb huge factories and plants that for decades have used power wastefully as they have battled to exceed high production quotas. The stress on conservation here has just begun.

• While working with the U.S. to generate electricity up to 50 percent more efficiently in the 1980s (by using huge, supercooled magnets), Moscow also has a new approach to bringing power across vast distances from Siberia.

It is to use gigantic high-tension cables that can carry up to seven times more voltage than U.S. lines.

• In fact, the energy issue here is largely a transport issue: How to get new natural gas and coal through fierce winters and swirling red tape from western and eastern Siberia to the 80 percent of the population that lives west of the Ural Mountains.



The Soviet Union's generous energy supplies — but a distribution problem

It is extremely difficult for an outsider to gauge accurately the dimensions of the Soviet energy challenge.

Shortage denied

Soviet publications and officials declare that the country has no energy shortage at all. They say reserves of oil, gas, and minerals are more than enough — half the world's supply, in fact.

In April of this year, the journal Problems of Economics flatly denied a world energy shortage. Potential energy resources (in the aggregate . . .) greatly exceed current and future foreseeable needs of mankind, the journal said.

Using a report produced by the Central Intelligence Agency in April, the Carter administration says the Soviet Union will run short of oil by 1986 at the latest and will thus compete

with the U.S. in world oil markets.

But a number of Western analysts here doubt this. They say the Soviets are well aware of problems in existing oil fields in European Russia. They add Soviet scientists are working hard on new Siberian fields and paying much attention to gas, nuclear plants, and coal.

The Soviets are stepping up oil exports to the West. They sent more there than to Communist allies last year for the first time since World War II. Moscow now is the third largest oil exporter in the world, behind Saudi Arabia and Iran but ahead of Venezuela and Kuwait.

Reason for exports

A primary reason for the increase, experts say, is to cash in on higher world prices and earn much-needed hard currency. But Moscow pumps more and more natural gas into Western Europe as well — leading some experts to

say that at the very least, Soviet officials believe any pending shortages are not sufficient to outweigh pressing economic and strategic goals.

Some analysts in Moscow think the Soviets today do not have a real energy shortage, as the U.S. measures shortage, but that it will have. Others point to wasteful industry as an urgent problem right now.

In January the director of the main Soviet power research and design institute told Izvestia, the government newspaper, that some plants are as much as three times less efficient than others.

He blamed faulty design and disregard of the environment. Fuel-saving norms were set far too low. He indicated it is still hard to convince plant managers that saving energy now can pay dividends in the long run.

"The problems are huge, no doubt about it," commented one experienced Western observer the other day.

It can take 18 months to get a big generator or piece of drilling machinery into the Tyumen area in western Siberia. Roads are too bad for trucks. Helicopters are too small. Railroads cannot handle such loads.

By sea and river

So the machinery goes by sea from Murmansk (in the far north). But the Ob River is too low in the summer to float it down to Tyumen, so they must wait until spring. Downriver, they have to wait for winter again to permit offloading on the ice. And so it goes.

A Western consortium is looking for proven gas reserves in Yakutsk in the Far East to enable work to start on a massive plan to provide Soviet, Japanese, and American gas needs.

Meanwhile, Soviet experts freely concede that coal and other resources in the West are no longer adequate for Soviet needs.

Much attention is focused on atomic plants. The Soviet Union is thought to have completed 20 and to have another 18 building. It aims for such plants to produce up to one-fifth of all electricity by 1980 and to have fast-breeder reactors operating in the 1990s.

Western experts say these production targets are too optimistic.

Ex-official charges Soviet fishing methods 'barbarous'

By Paul Wohl
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The far-flung Soviet fishing industry, which rivals Japan's as the leader in catches taken, is the world's most wasteful, according to a former official of the Soviet fishing industry.

Viadly Lyssenko, who has spent many years at sea in charge of modern fishing mother ships, says that at most 30 percent of the Soviet catch reaches consumers.

In the Soviet Union fish is usually obtainable only in metropolitan areas, and tens of thousands of tons of spoiled fish are shipped into the tundra, drenched with gasoline, and burned, according to Mr. Lyssenko.

Writing in the Russian-language weekly Possev, published in Frankfurt, West Germany, Mr. Lyssenko, who recently arrived in the West, termed Soviet fishing methods in North American waters "barbarous" and said they

destroyed breeding grounds.

He blamed the wastefulness of Soviet fishing on the system of bureaucratic planning to the last detail, regardless of the vagaries of weather, and the persistent theory that bigness of factory mother ships and massing trawlers are the keys to efficiency.

For example, trawlers capable of delivering perhaps 30 tons of cod to the mother ship each day may have to accommodate 35 tons because the mother ship is delayed by storms or its freezing equipment is overloaded. The result is that seldom is the entire catch frozen.

To reduce waiting time alongside the factory ship, trawlers often try to deliver their catches in overloaded containers, and many of them have to be thrown into the sea.

In addition, the mother ships have a limited capacity for transforming fish into fish meal.

Mr. Lyssenko described how herring are fished off the North American coast: "In 20

minutes a trawler may bring in as much as 40 tons. The herrings, compressed into some kind of sausage, are pulled on board. Eight tons go into the refrigerator immediately; five tons are stocked in the silos for fish-meal production. Twenty minutes later another trawler delivers 30 more tons of herring, of which, perhaps 27 tons are thrown back into the sea.

"I could observe the same barbarous destruction of fish far from our shores," writes Mr. Lyssenko.

When 800 to 900 trawlers simultaneously pull in their nets "nothing living or edible remains for the fish on the bottom of the sea," he says. "Everything is crushed. Even the algae are destroyed."

"Having lost their breeding grounds, the remaining fish die without offspring."

"Once toward the end of the 1960s, more than 30,000 tons of fish, especially herring, were stocked in Murmansk, where they had been prepared and gutted. The port was jammed with fish. Three factory ships lying alongside the piers were unable to unload because no one knew where the fish were to be shipped. Neither Moscow nor Leningrad needed them, and provincial towns were short of freezing equipment."

"At the same time hundreds of trawlers were at sea laden beyond capacity waiting for the factory ships that were tied up in Murmansk."

Soviet authorities are aware of such conditions. In July, 1974, Minister of Fisheries, Alexander Ishkov, told a correspondent of this newspaper: "There is a limit to the oceans' bounty. . . . We have learned how to fish, to process, and to refrigerate, but we have little experience in making the fullest use of the fish we bring in."

The answer to the problem would involve structural changes in the organization not only of the fishing industry but of the whole economic system. Instead, the Soviets seem to as-

sume that the solution lies in ever bigger fishing fleets.

By the end of 1975, according to Lloyd's Register of Shipping, the Soviets had more than one-third of the world's fishing tonnage. It had 646 trawlers of 2,000 tons and more, while the rest of the world had only 259 trawlers of this size. The Soviet Union had 3 million tons of fishing mother ships or factory vessels of a total of 3.5 million tons worldwide.

Mr. Lyssenko's disclosures seem likely to reinforce the efforts of Western fishing interests to stop the Soviet Union's wasteful depletion of the oceans' resources.

Soviet press blasts U.S. missile policy

By Reuter

Moscow
A writer in the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda July 16 denounced President Carter's decision to go ahead with the development of cruise missiles as "a relapse to the old bankrupt policy of American imperialism."

"It does not promote a constructive development of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union," added commentator Georgy Raliant.

U.S. specialist Valentin Zorin writing for the official Tass news agency described President Carter's decision "as a dangerous step in a dangerous direction."

"This step indicates that Washington has no intention of stopping . . . the arms race," Mr. Zorin said.

"This is not an isolated step by the Washington administration but only one of a series of measures that include development of so-called neutron weapons, plans to build new nuclear warheads of enhanced accuracy, and so on."

Apartheid stands in ballet school and melts under hair dryers

By Humphrey Tyler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
There are times when the enforced separation of the races (apartheid) in South Africa is utterly baffling.

The latest examples concern a multiracial beauty parlor for women and a ballet school for little girls, both in a pleasant Cape Province town called Worcester, which is about 100 miles from Cape Town, the seat of the South African Parliament.

Police rushed to close the ballet school, which had been running for about 10 years, because some of the little girls were Colored, according to South African classification (of mixed blood), and the rest were "white."

The police had been tipped off by the local member of Parliament, a member of the ruling National Party, and the whole matter was debated in Parliament itself. The minister for the apartheid-enforcing

Community Development Department, Magais-Steyn, who is a political leader, hinted that the racially mixed ballet classes might have the direct consequences (in South African terms) if they were allowed to continue.

For example, he said, some people might ask: "If it can be done for a ballet school, then why can't it also be done for a nursery school? And if it can be done for a nursery school, why can't it also be done for a junior school?"

"And then you don't have a foot to stand on," he added.

So the racially mixed classes were stopped. It was "government policy."

But now, to the astonishment even of many South Africans — and the intense amusement of many more, especially among the government's opponents — it seems that although racially mixed ballet

classes are a potentially dangerous mis-take, according to the strict apartheid policy of government, racially mixed beauty parlors are OK. And in the very same town.

Without the slightest trouble, one such beauty parlor has opened in the center of Worcester. Not only is its clientele racially mixed, but so is its staff.

Only 100 miles away, in Cape Town, this skilled hair styling only for white clients, and Colored staff can attend only the needs of Colored women. And they must work in different shops.

Even South African lawyers who have lived with apartheid for a long time appear to be somewhat baffled by the latest developments.

One reason the multiracial beauty parlor in Worcester has been allowed a license is that in terms of South Africa's labor legislation it has somehow been categorized as an

"uncontrolled area."

For the rest, the lawyers put the granting of the multiracial license, which seems to be the first in the country, down to a "more lenient application" of the existing laws.

Some of these laws are nothing if not extraordinary. For example, the Group Areas Act defines where people of various races may own or "occupy" property, but what does "occupy" mean in this context?

Suppose a white customer asked for a meal in an Indian-owned restaurant in an "Indian area," would he be "occupying" part of the restaurant if he sat at a table to eat?

When such a situation occurred some years ago, the matter was given much thought. In the end it was ruled that he would be occupying part of the restaurant if he sat down. But if he ate his meal standing up, it would be all right. Technically he would, as it were, be just passing through.



Only 30 percent of the catch ever reaches Ivan's table

Arabs advise American Indians on resources

OPEC guidance on underground riches could heat up land-claim issue

By Jonathan Hirsch
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
American Indian attempts to reclaim large tracts of land in New England have developed both national and international aspects — as shown both by President Carter's personal intervention and by an Arab visit to Washington. Fresh from their price-fixing July 12-14 meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Sweden, delegates from six of the world's 13 major oil-producing countries are meeting in Washington with representatives of 23 American Indian tribes.

This OPEC-Indian pow-wow, the third in a series, is being held to advise the Indians on making the best use of the vast uranium, coal, and natural-gas deposits under Indian lands. According to federal estimates, Indians control at least 12 percent of the nation's coal, 3 percent of oil and natural gas, and up to 55 percent of uranium.

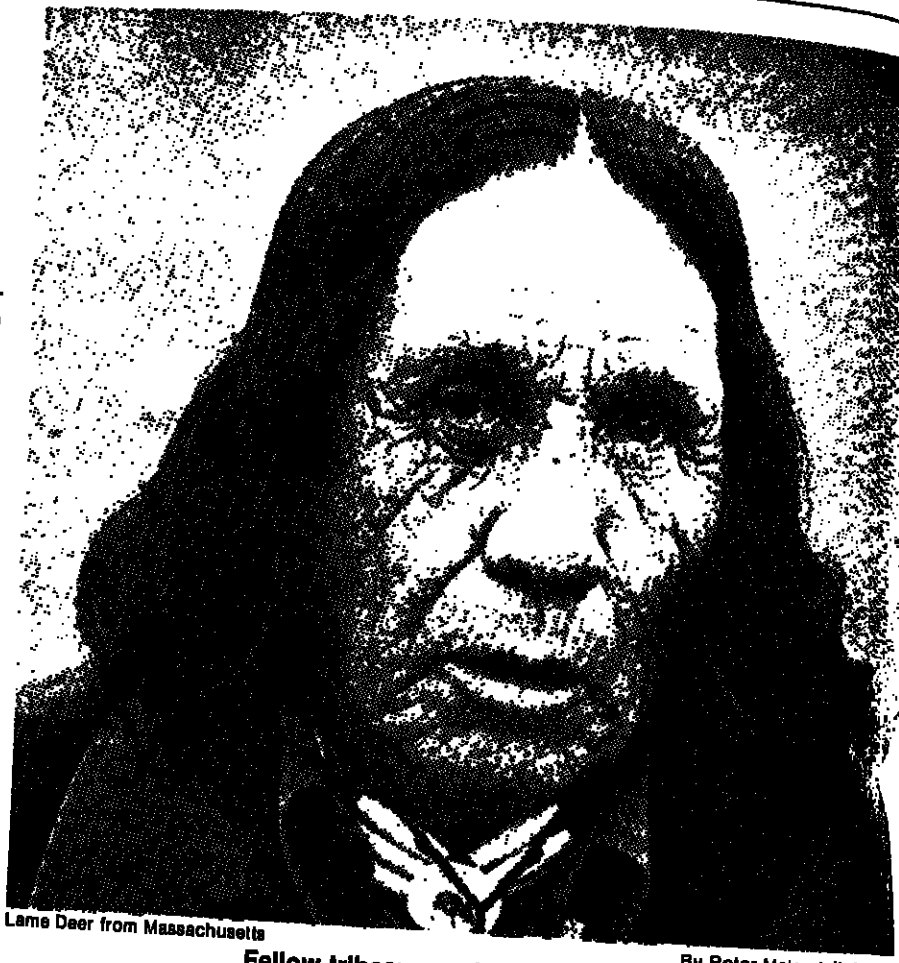
This exchange of Arab advice for Indian information on what some estimates place at up to 60 percent of America's potential energy reserves is expected to increase fears surrounding the whole question of Indian rights. Some groups charge that the American Indian land claims are part of an international conspiracy. An organization of ranchers based in Montana and South Dakota, the Interstate Con-

gress for Equal Rights and Responsibilities, argues that Indian claims across the nation to land, natural resources, and tribal sovereignty are "in direct conflict with the rights of all citizens, Indian and non-Indian." Such groups believe that urgent steps are needed to curtail Indian claims rather than either allow them to multiply or actively encourage them.

It is against this background of mounting fears and protests that President Carter intervened in the 12-million-acre Maine land claim case and in the smaller Massachusetts claim. He appointed former Georgia Supreme Court Justice William B. Guntur as his personal representative, charged with recommending solutions to these disputes.

Before Justice Guntur entered the fray, it appeared that Indian lawsuits would force the United States Government to take Maine and other New England states to court on the Indians' behalf. If nothing else, Justice Guntur has delayed that possibility. On June 30 House and Senate voted a one-month extension to the deadline for filing Indian land claims. Without this extension, the government would have had to take Maine to court by July 18. The deadline now is Aug. 18. Before this date Justice Guntur hopes for either a further extension to Dec. 31, 1981 — or else a settlement.

On July 15, Justice Guntur will present his recommendations for dealing with the Indian land claims to President Carter. These recommendations are likely to include a complex ar-



Lane Deer from Massachusetts

Fellow tribesmen claim parts of Maine

By Peter Mein, staff photographer

arrangement to guarantee private owners and small businesses titles to their property in affected areas along with substantial compensation payments to the Indians and the granting of unoccupied lands for the Indian's use.

So while New England awaits the Ge recommendations to be released later this week, federal, state, and Indian lawyers continue preparations for a marathon battle — and the Indians will continue to negotiate for possible Arab aid.

Arms debate: first the cruise, then the MX missile

By Daniel Southard
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The controversy which raged for nearly a decade over the B-1 bomber served in many ways to detract from a more crucial strategic decision: whether to put more emphasis on the Navy's submarine-launched nuclear missiles or on the Air Force's proposed blockbuster missile, the so-called MX.

Proponents of the MX are beginning to lobby for its construction, despite the qualms of many specialists on arms control and the fact that the MX is at the moment, as one Pentagon official put it, "more an idea than a missile."

The Carter administration — which rejected the B-1 — already has decided to continue funding the first research and development phases of the MX. But the really tough — and ex-

pensive — decision on whether actually to construct the missile is not likely to come for another four years. In the meantime, much research and testing must be done to determine the missile's potential capability.

All these uncertainties have done nothing, however, to prevent proponents of the MX from speaking out.

At a press conference July 6, Paul H. Nitze, a former arms negotiator and Deputy Secretary of Defense and one of the leaders of a group called the Committee on the Present Danger, voiced strong support for the MX and declared this may well become "the next important issue" in the arms debate.

It is the long-standing, broad concept of the U.S. defense "triad" that is seen by defense experts as being at issue in the MX debate.

America's strategic nuclear defense has long been based on a "triad" of weapons — (1) bombers, (2) submarine-launched missiles, and

(3) fixed, land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs).

This triad consists of 21 squadrons of B-52 long-range, heavy bombers; four squadrons of intermediate range FB-111 bombers; six inter-ceptor aircraft squadrons on active duty; 1,054 land-based ICBMs; and 41 submarines, each carrying 16 nuclear-armed, intermediate-range, ballistic missiles.

President Carter has now committed himself to strengthening the bomber leg of the triad through the deployment of bomber-launched cruise missiles. But the key problem, as Pentagon strategists see it, is what to do about improvements in the Russian missile force which are making America's land-based missiles "increasingly vulnerable" to a Soviet "first strike."

Proponents of the MX say that the MX is the answer because it would be mobile — kept hidden and moving in deep trenches — and thus

much more difficult to hit than the missiles which are currently deployed in fixed silos. But those supporting the MX are likely to run into considerable resistance from those who argue that submarines can adequately deter the Soviets — and at less of a price than MX. (The Air Force estimates it would cost \$34 billion to build 300 MX missiles, but one report says: "That estimate will undoubtedly go up to \$50 billion.")

Critics of the idea of putting heavier emphasis on the submarine leg of the triad argue that the communications system controlling submarines will never be as reliable as the system which controls the land-based missiles.

Although the movement of the mobile armed submarines is now difficult to detect, the Soviets are reported to be putting considerable effort into anti-submarine warfare research.

Americans by the million respond to the call of the simple life

By Brad Kulevskoy
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Pleasant Hill, California
So, here I am in my backyard garden, getting my Earthshakes duty, as I think of my best crop, wondering if I'll have enough time to adjust the valves on my six-year-old Volkswagen before dinner. And keeping an ear on the washing machine so I'll know when to begin collecting the rinse water in a barrel as part of my water conservation habit.

Experts at the Stanford Research Institute tell me such conservation efforts represent "voluntary simplicity," and that it's an emerging movement already affecting more than just the granola and small-is-beautiful crowd. SRI researchers say business and industry is beginning to respond in ways headed far beyond blue denim, automobile seat covers and "natural" cigarettes.

Let you think this is all just another California trip latched onto by Golden State scholars who spend too much time in the

sun, a recent Lou Harris poll indicates otherwise. By 79 to 17 percent, Mr. Harris reported in May, Americans think "teaching people how to live more with basic essentials" is more important than "reaching higher standards of living." A clear majority (88 to 12 percent) favor "putting real effort into avoiding doing those things that cause pollution" over "finding ways to clean up the environment as the economy expands."

"Absolutely revolutionary!" To me, this stuff is absolutely revolutionary, says Paul Shay, who was a very successful magazine publisher in Europe and now heads SRI's business intelligence program, providing research and analysis for 400 corporations in 23 countries. "This is an early warning of a trend that's going to be very important in the future."

Research Institute analysts Duane Elgin and Arnold Mitchell have found that some 10 million adults in the United States are full-time adherents of "voluntary simplicity." They define as a way of life embracing "frugal consumption, a strong sense of eco-

logical urgency, and a dominant concern with personal growth" — what Ralph Waldo Emerson called "plain living and high thinking."

As an example, they cite the young professional city couple who worked hard for 10 years, saved one quarter of their income and invested wisely, then left it all for an inexpensive older home in a smaller town. By fixing up the house themselves and growing much of their own food, by "doing" rather than "buying," they were able to lower their yearly living expenses from \$20,000 to \$9,000. This sum one of them could earn part-time.

Millions for simplicity
Messrs. Elgin and Mitchell find that another 8-10 million Americans are partial adherents of the "voluntary simplicity," and agree with poster Harris that many more are sympathetic. More significantly, they say are study results showing that the number could rise to over 20 million by 1990; 28 million by 1995; and 34 million in the year 2000.

What this adds up to for producers and merchants is a potential \$330 billion market

in goods that last a long time, are easy to repair, and are recyclable. This means a lot more cotton and wool clothing de-emphasizing fashion, do-it-yourself equipment for home construction and repair, toys, and games that are not metal or plastic.

A growing number of small "briar patch" businesses are sprouting around the country — such things as cooperative markets, publishing companies, law offices, real estate firms, even banks — emphasizing consumer service and cooperation rather than competition and profits.

As for bigger, more firmly established businesses, action so far centers on market research and long-range planning, Mr. Shay says.

What my beets and patched-up Volkswagen are apt to lead to is part of the growing debate about corporate responsibility, what some call "total asset accounting."

"This ideological conflict," says researchers Elgin and Mitchell, "may prove to be a central strategic problem of tomorrow's corporate management."

Energy sacrifice: Congress selects the knife

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Congress opened July 11 a month-long summer session which should begin to reveal to Americans precisely what the energy crunch will mean to them in taxes, rebates, sacrifices, and incentives.

By the time Congress takes its summer break Aug. 5, President Carter's energy package is scheduled to have cleared the House of Representatives and be well on its way through the Senate.

Tentative decisions will have been firmed up, disputes resolved, broad estimates replaced by hard figures.

The energy issues will be the familiar ones that have dominated Capitol Hill for the nearly three months since the President's energy message in April. But the setting will be different — and so could some of the legislative decisions.

Five committees in the House of Representatives have all but finished screening individual pieces of the Carter plan, and now the ad hoc Select Energy Committee begins to reassemble the package.

The President's program is assured a basically sympathetic reception from the panel, whose two-thirds Democratic majority has

been handpicked by party leaders. It may even salvage some Carter proposals scrapped by other committees.

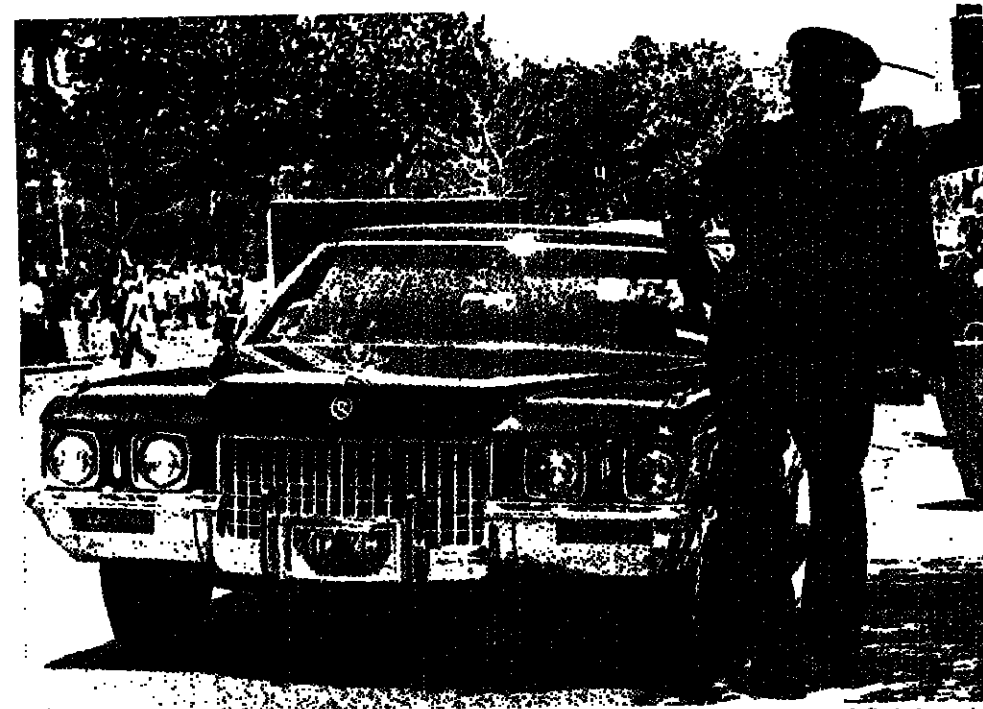
Chairman Thomas L. Ashley (D) of Ohio already is talking about reviving the consumption-curtailing gasoline tax that was scuttled a month ago by the House Ways and Means Committee.

He eyes a 3-cents-per-gallon levy — an alternative also rejected by the Ways and Means Committee last month, and by the full House last year. This is milder than the 5-cent tax proposed by the President, which would be imposed annually — up to an eventual 50 cents per gallon, if consumption-cutting goals were to go unmet.

The power of the Ashley committee, however, is limited. It cannot alter the legislation screened by other committees, but must resort to seeking amendments when the package is forwarded to the full House.

Another attempt to undo what Congress already has done may target the "gas guzzler" tax by toughening up the weakened version of the penalty on fuel-inefficient cars that was approved by the Ways and Means Committee.

In the Senate, where the energy action has been quieter so far, the energy committee — chaired by Henry M. Jackson (D) of Washington — is about to begin voting on nontax portions of the presidential package.



By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

Gas-guzzler in New York: an endangered species

CIA plot on Castro's life: TV coverage angers Kennedy's friends

By Arthur Unger
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
One of the most talked about TV news documentaries of the year, CBS' "The CIA's Secret Army," has become the subject of a new controversy between ex-Kennedy administration adviser Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. and CBS newsmen Bill Moyers.

According to CBS news president Richard Salant, the two-hour documentary, aired first on June 10, may soon be repeated.

This Bill Moyers report, hailed in most circles as a shocking revelation of the extent of CIA-Kennedy complicity in assassination attempts on the life of Fidel Castro, was attacked by Mr. Schlesinger in an open letter to Mr. Moyers in a recent issue of the Wall Street Journal.

Mr. Schlesinger, now a professor of the humanities at the City University of New York, has become in effect the official biographer for the Kennedy family. (He is currently at work on a Robert Kennedy biography.) He accused the CBS report of being "slipshod and polemical" and condemned Mr. Moyers for falling for the CIA's "latest disinformation campaign."

Mr. Schlesinger called the show a "shabby, tendentious polemic" that abuses the public trust, which he admits Mr. Moyers has rightly earned.

Mr. Schlesinger takes exception mainly because, as he sees it, "The implicit message of your [Mr. Moyers'] program is really the exculpation of the CIA. You present an obedient, compliant agency thrust into excess by the budgeoning of the Kennedys. Yet, repeated investigations, internal and external, have shown that CIA operatives had plenty of initiative of their own."

Despite Mr. Schlesinger's objection to the portrayal of both John and Robert Kennedy as the instigators of the Castro assassination attempts, he states candidly: "I regard the secret war against Cuba as a blot on the Kennedy administration and eminently worthy exposure and condemnation." However, according to Mr. Schlesinger, the condemnation should have been directed more at the CIA than at the Kennedy brothers.

Mr. Moyers currently vacationing in Aspen,

Colorado, is said to be preparing a reply to Mr. Schlesinger's all-out attack. The Monitor reached George Crile III, producer of the documentary, in Miami where he is currently involved in research for a possible follow-up report. Mr. Crile bristled at the Schlesinger implication that the program was anything but a condemnation of the CIA.

"Schlesinger has misread the entire broadcast," he said. "He seems only to be concerned about the guilt or innocence of the Kennedys. Nobody else has seen it as a defense of the CIA. In fact, it informed the public about the illegal activities of the CIA and that would hardly benefit the agency. Castro aired the show in Havana, and he would hardly have done that if it exculpated the CIA as Schlesinger claims."

"I feel we made a chilling account of a bungling, incompetent agency involved in illegal activities, and there has never been anything else like it. We said that the Kennedys set in motion the secret war after the Bay of Pigs defeat. If not the actual assassination orders, certainly the administration established a climate in which the CIA felt it could take such

actions. If the Kennedys knew nothing, as Mr. Schlesinger seems to imply, it would be incredible. After all, the man who supervised 'Operation Mongoose' out of the Attorney General's office should have known something, despite the fact that Mr. Schlesinger says there is not one scintilla of evidence to show that [Robert] Kennedy even knew about the CIA murder plots."

Mr. Crile, who is working on a book about the anti-Castro Cubans and the CIA for Doubleday, does not deny that it is possible that some "former CIA operators may still be encouraging the anti-Castro terrorists." But he told the Monitor that he finds it hard to believe that the CIA's purposes would be served by causing the public to believe that they had lost control of the terrorists, when in fact they had not — especially through the kind of CIA exposé featured on the documentary.

CBS News chief Salant told the Monitor that he has already requested the network to clear air time for a repeat of the controversial show and that it will probably air in July or August, while public interest is peaking.

Chicago police allege: Godfathers control porno trade

By John D. Moorhead
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago
Chicago police allege the nation's pornography trade is controlled by New York and New Jersey Mafia leaders, with local mobsters taking a cut of the profits.

Meanwhile, a Chicago alderman has just released a list of the owners of 57 pornographic book shops and four distribution centers in the Chicago area and their landlords.

The disclosures come in the wake of a bombing at a Chicago pornography distribution center. Police investigators report that the operator of the warehouse, Rene F. Nawodylo, refused to give crime-syndicate collectors a 50 percent cut of his profits.

Police say about three-quarters of the pornography shops in Chicago pay part of their profits to the syndicate as "insurance" against retribution.

Several pornography shop owners contacted by the Chicago Sun-Times denied having ties

with the syndicate. Chicago Chief of Detectives James O'Grady termed the disclosures a "major breakthrough" in the investigation of the pornography trade both in Chicago and nationwide.

Nearly all of the materials distributed in Chicago are produced or printed in California, police here say. City Alderman Edward M. Burke, in releasing a list of operators and landlords of pornographic outlets here, charged that 27 of the 57 store operators here have criminal backgrounds. He alleges Chicago's chief pornography supplier is Rubin Serman of Cleveland. Mr. Serman allegedly had close ties with the Columbo family.

In releasing the names, Alderman Burke said, "It is hoped that these disclosures encourage civic-minded citizens who own property that is utilized by these merchants of sex to cancel their leases and evict the tenants."

He said some of the landlords apparently did not know their agents were leasing space to such enterprises.

Middle East

What Prime Minister Begin will tell President Carter

By Francis O'neer
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem
The talks in Washington this week between Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and President Carter will differ from all previous summits between American presidents and Israeli leaders.

For the first time, the scope and specifics for an Israeli Arab peace arrangement will be thoroughly explored at the summit level and avenues for coordinating policy between Washington and Jerusalem examined.

For the first time, too, the two strong-willed heads of government will take the measure of each other and try to establish how they will live with each other despite their publicly recorded disagreements on how to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In order to avoid argument in public, Mr. Begin's government has ordered a complete "media-silence" regarding the Prime Minister's coming talks in Washington. The ban has been respected so far from the Cabinet level down to junior officials.

However, a top-level Israeli who has been familiar with Mr. Begin's political thinking for decades but is not part of the government machine and is therefore not bound by the ban outlined to this reporter the general thinking expected to dominate the Prime Minister's stand at the White House talks.

"First, there is a change in tone on both sides," this source said. "There seems to be a determination on the part of the Carter administration to press Israel psychologically, though not yet materially or economically. The Arabs say, 'First Israel must agree to give up everything [gained in the 1967 war], then we shall talk to them.' This is what the Americans are more or less saying now."

No prior commitments

On the Israeli side the change, according to the same person, stems from Mr. Begin's resolve "not to make any prior commitments before negotiations with the Arab states." Thus, no Israeli commitment regarding territory, the Palestinians, or security arrangements will emerge from the Washington meeting, although a thorough "exchange of ideas" is anticipated, possibly at a tête-à-tête meeting between the two heads of government.

Another aspect which Mr. Begin's friend expects the Prime Minister to stress is the overall security aspect of ultimate Arab intentions. "Premier Begin will emphasize not what the Americans want to believe about Arab aims but what their real intentions are," he said.

President Sadat's right-hand man, Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, said only 10 days ago that the Israelis should go back to where they came from, the Israeli pointed out.

Similarly, President Assad of Syria announced that even if Israel withdrew from all (occupied) territories, Syria would be under no obligation to recognize Israel; and should a

Palestinian state be established in the West Bank, refugees would have to be "restored to the land from which they had been driven in 1948. 'This, as you know, is the Arab code for the destruction of Israel,' he said.

Risks and assumptions

The same Israeli source expects Mr. Begin to stress to Mr. Carter that "the Jewish people cannot risk its future on the American assumption that President Assad and Mr. Fahmy do not really believe in what they say."

"Surely one of the central facts in the situation is the great friendship which all United States governments and the American people have shown toward Israel," the Israeli source said.

Regarding the possibility of a U.S.-Israel confrontation, the Prime Minister's friend quoted Labor Party leader and former Foreign Minister Abba Eban: "In that case we must agree to differ and tell them 'it is our house that is in danger not yours.'"

The source added: "Our stand cannot be brushed aside because of some economic difficulties with the Arab states. This is not only the position of Likud (Mr. Begin's governing bloc), this is common to all parties in Israel except the Communists and a few fringe groups."

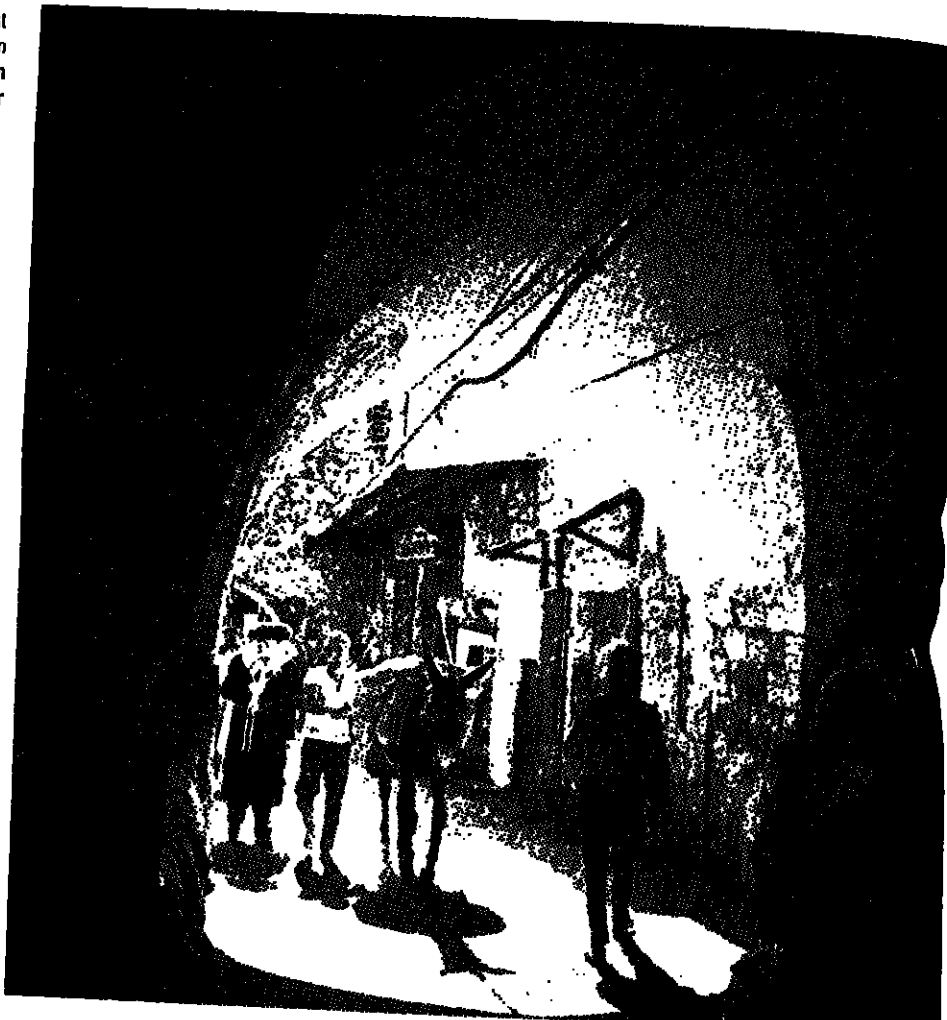
The Israeli saying this does not expect American pressure "unless the Carter administration is willing to go against its own declared policy of not applying pressure." If so, "I think there is sufficient support for Israel in the Congress and public opinion against such pressure. Besides, Israel is not just a puppet or an inconsequential group of people whose views on its own survival are unimportant."

"I believe that it is perfectly rational for us to assume that Prime Minister Begin's stand for negotiation face-to-face with the Arab states should be acceptable to the U.S. administration. So should also our demand to negotiate without preliminary conditions. After all, this is precisely the language of the [U.S.] Democratic party platform in the 1976 presidential elections, which also ruled out 'externally devised solutions.'"

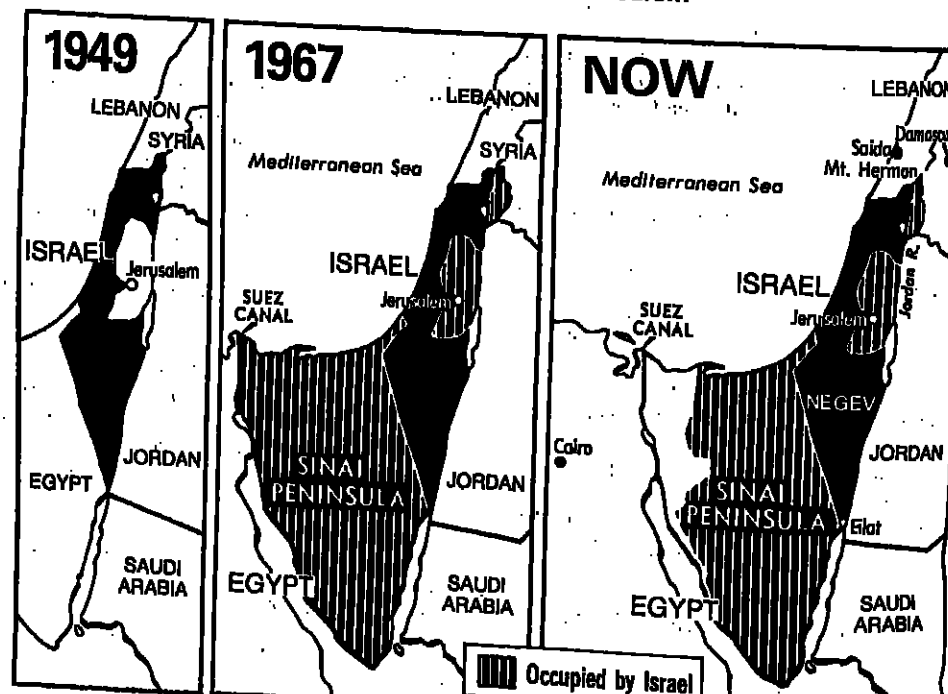
In response to the question: "Isn't there a contradiction between Mr. Begin insisting that Israel is prepared to negotiate with the Arabs without preliminary conditions and his insistence on Israeli retention of the West Bank?"

The source answered: "No contradiction at all. Not that the Arabs insist that everything belongs to them and indeed they make a preliminary condition that we agree to give it all up before negotiations, and nobody sees this as a contradiction or as hurtful to the rights to our country."

"If in the course of negotiations we find the Arabs really mean peace and that it is worth the sacrifice of territory - then it must be clear that we are not giving something that belongs to the Arabs, but something that belongs to us, that it is our flesh that we are giving up."



Within the walls of Old Jerusalem
By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

Torture report: London Sunday Times dismisses Israeli answer

By William Blumore
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
The Sunday Times stands by its original report of routine torture in Israel's prisons. It describes Israel's reply to that original report - which the Sunday Times printed in full - as a flawed defense.

"Israel's reply to our investigation, devoid with the central points by flat denial, rather than with detailed evidence; it raised side issues; it devoted great energy to attacking two of its own citizens who were by no means our principal witnesses; it contained a number of untruths," the Sunday Times wrote July 10.

The Sunday Times article then went on in a careful point-by-point analysis of the Israeli reply (published in the Sunday Times one week earlier) pointing out the ways in which many of the reply's claims were demonstrably false.

Red Cross access sought

In an editorial accompanying the article, the Sunday Times called for the International Red Cross (ICRC) to be allowed free access to Israeli prisons as a means of ending the con-

trover, and reiterated that the ICRC does not have such access.

"We reject the idea that to criticize Israel is to deny her right to exist. We are not anti-Israel. We believe strongly in her right to peace and security. We have said so consistently over many years. But no state is above criticism," the editorial said.

The original article, published in the Sunday Times June 19, carefully detailed results of a five-month investigation by the papers' "Insight" team which concluded that torture has been regularly used against Palestinians during the 10 years of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank for the purpose of pacifying the population as well as obtaining information.

Israel forewarned

The London paper made a point of informing the Israeli Government of the original report before its publication, and of giving full and unedited coverage to the Israeli replies; and to this many letters the sensitive story has produced.

"Since publication of the Insight report, we have received 384 letters of which 262 criticized publication of a farago of innuendo, of

supported a courageous exposure, and 32 discussed associated issues," the paper reported.

Anticipating the nature of the controversy to which its published investigations would lead, the Sunday Times said of Israel in a June 19 editorial: "It was founded in idealism following oppression and this is one of the emotional obstacles: Few people are prepared to believe that Israel, as members of an ancient community which has for centuries been victim of persecution, are capable of persecuting others."

Examining allegations
"There is all the more reason that when allegations are made and persist - there has been an increase in them in the past year - they should be taken seriously and examined in detail," the June 19 editorial added.

Repercussions of the Sunday Times report continue to be felt among Britain's Jewish community. The Jewish Chronicle of July 8 featured on its front page the attacks of eminent British judge Lord Salmon against the Sunday Times.

The judge, speaking in London at a dinner held by the legal group of the Friends of the

Hebrew University was quoted as saying that it was crystal clear to him that there was no truth in the Sunday Times accusations.

A former Conservative Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham, in whose honor the dinner was held, endorsed Lord Salmon's assertion of the integrity of the Israeli judiciary, and was quoted as describing them as men of manifest independence. He said:

"I am quite convinced that they would never have allowed things to pass them by that would have aroused criticism or complaint in the most meticulous of English courts."

In its July 10 edition, the Sunday Times publishes two long letters from Israeli lawyers Felicia Langer and Lea Tsemel (the two citizens the Israeli reply sought discredit) which describe repeated and extensive difficulties they have had in attempting to represent Palestinians in Israeli courts.

In its firm reassertion of its original report, the Sunday Times takes care not to confuse the stated ideals with the reported practices of the Israeli judiciary - Israel: "Torture is a crime under Israeli law." Insight: "so it is in most countries that use it."

The question mark in Thailand's future

The domino theory of Communist expansion familiar during the Vietnam war faces a test in Thailand. Unless the new military-backed government can unify the people and maintain economic growth, Thailand's future as a non-Communist country is in doubt.

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bangkok, Thailand

In one of Bangkok's hundreds of open-air restaurants a young automobile mechanic looks up from his bowl of meat and noodles.

"In five years the Communists will be in Bangkok. The rich will be able to leave, but what about us?" he wonders out loud to a visiting journalist.

The mechanic's comment underscores a concern shared by many Thais - rich as well as poor - these days. To a large number of them a question mark hangs over Thailand's future.

In fact, there are several important questions hanging over Thailand - questions whose roots lie in the 1975 Communist victories in nearby South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, not to mention the military coup here last October that ended a two-year experiment with democracy. They include:

- Will the military-backed government here be able to inspire local as well as foreign confidence? Or will all the talk of a Communist threat scare off both local and foreign investment and insure a gradual economic decline?
- Will the new government be able to pull the country together so that the traditions of loyalty to Buddhism and the throne can survive? Or will the country slip into a downward spiral of political instability that even the traditional unifying force, loyalty to the throne, will be unable to halt?
- Is the so-called "domino theory," used to justify American involvement in Southeast Asia, valid? And will the gradually increasing guerrilla forces gain new respectability - and larger numbers of previously anti-Communist recruits - thus making the goal of winning power easier in the long run?

Inquiries abroad

The signs of concern are not difficult to spot. Chinese businessmen talk of shifting their assets outside Thailand. Secretaries in some foreign embassies ask their employers for help in emigrating "if the situation gets worse." College professors ask visitors about living costs, interest rates, and job opportunities elsewhere.

Economists say Chinese capital always has moved around in Southeast Asia from one country to another. But now, according to business sources, there are a number of new indications that Chinese investors are worried about Thailand's future.

In the past, Thais have had the reputation of resisting the lure of immigration to places like the United States, Canada, or - closer to home - Australia. They have preferred their own culture and life-style to those of Western countries, but now those who can are beginning to "take out insurance."

Professors and others in the intellectual community, it is said, sometimes ask each other over lunch whether they should leave early or stay on to record the coming of communism to Thailand.

Americans, who once justified their involvement in southern Vietnam as necessary to protect Thailand, now talk of slimming down their diplomatic presence here and packing to go home. The size of the section of the United States Embassy responsible for following the status of Communist insurgency is described as declining.

Bangkok taxi drivers and some of those in the entertainment world (which profited a great deal from the presence of American military men during the Vietnam war) often express the hope that because of the military coup last fall, the Americans will yet return to Thailand in large numbers.

But so far U.S. spokesmen have denied there will be such a return. Far from a resumption of the military bases used so extensively during the Vietnam war, they say U.S. support will be limited to the sale of ammunition left over from that war and to airlifts of military aid into Bangkok.

In the 1977 fiscal year the U.S. is to provide the Thais with \$16 million in such aid and another \$30 million in sales of material on a long-term credit basis, official sources say.

The positive factors

Not everyone is packing up to leave or taking a less than enthusiastic view of the country's future, however. For example, Australia is building a large new embassy in Bangkok.

"Whatever happens, Thailand will still be in Asia, and so



Children from a Thai village

Thailand: refusing to fall into step behind the communist nations of Southeast Asia

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

will Australia," said one diplomat, explaining why his government is investing in the new embassy.

And there are other positive factors that could well influence the future course of this country of more than 40 million people:

- A relatively homogeneous people whose sense of national pride helped in the past to avoid colonial domination by the British and French.
- A wealth of mineral resources such as tin and zinc. If developed, these could be exported in return for foreign exchange that would be useful in financing imports and technology for future growth.
- Rich agricultural lands that produce rice for export to other parts of Southeast Asia. Thailand, in fact, is second only to the U.S. in rice exports.
- Forest resources that yield natural rubber and teak for profitable export. The rubber plantations particularly have a promising future because of the high price of competing synthetic rubber, which is derived from crude oil.
- The relatively underpopulated countryside. Despite major population increases in the last century, Thailand's average density of about 200 people per square mile compares favorably with, say, Vietnam or the Philippines, where the densities are in the area of 350.

At the same time, there are not many absentee landlords here, in contrast to southern Vietnam in the recent past. Nor are there many landless peasants working on huge estates. Experts say the major rural problem is debt, which can be alleviated relatively easily by government credit programs.

Limited insurgency
The Communist insurgency movement is estimated to number a little more than 9,000 people and is thought to be growing by about 4 percent a year. So far its success is limited, experts suggest, by a failure to develop a true Thai "identity." Most of its leaders are thought to be of Chinese descent and Vietnamese training.

Still there are many in this country, Thais and foreigners alike, who worry that unless the government can develop or otherwise exploit these positive factors soon, their usefulness may be lost. In fact, one finds two "scenarios" for change constructed by these people.

The first is the "Burma model" in which fear of communism or governmental instability scares off investment so that economic growth declines. Under this scenario those who can do so (such as business people and government officials, including the military) try harder to profit while they can as the future looks bleak.

According to this pattern, disillusionment spreads among the general public, people with vital skills drift away to other countries, the authority of the central government weakens, and rebels, bandits, or a combination of both, gradually take control of whole sections of the countryside. The final outcome, however, is not necessarily Communist rule, because even the Communists have trouble winning the confidence of large numbers of people.

Disillusionment theory
The second is the "Vietnam model" in which spreading disillusionment with a heavy-handed central government affords rural Communist insurgents new respectability. As

the insurgency takes on a nationalistic identity, recruits come in increasing numbers, and a new generation of leaders is developed, the country becomes polarized between these left-wing revolutionaries and a rigid, conservative military.

The longer the pattern continues, the more those who previously favored some "third force" are driven to taking sides or fleeing the country. Communist base areas grow stronger and bolder until the central government collapses, producing a unified - and Communist-ruled - country.

One of the factors that lends credence to such scenarios is evidence that students embittered over the firm handling of protest demonstrations last October at Thammasat University in Bangkok - and the military coup that followed - have joined the Communist insurgents. One of their first tasks has been to make the broadcasts of the Communist radio station, "Voice of the People of Thailand," sound more "professional."

As a result, an increasing number of Thais, even in Bangkok, are said to be listening to the station in the evenings as a source of news.

Prevention first

There also is evidence that a new generation of Thai Communist leaders is working to change the image of the party to one not dependent on foreign (i.e., Vietnamese) support, say some analysts. In fact, several military sources agree that the guerrillas have enough weapons and supplies available that they need not be dependent on the Vietnamese when they want to step up the pace of their anti-government activities. Moreover, the Thai Communists can boast secure base areas.

"It's a lot easier to prevent a base from being established in the first place than to eliminate it once it is established," notes one specialist in guerrilla warfare.

To stay at least one jump ahead of all this, observers say, future Thai governments will have to improve their administrative capacities and hold in check the arbitrary (and sometimes abusive) actions of local officials in the countryside. Then too, these observers say, it will be necessary to carry out coherent programs for economic development, provide improved credit facilities for debt-ridden peasants, and deal firmly - but discriminately - with insurgents so that the people in the countryside are not alienated.

At the same time the central government will need to convince the citizens of its integrity and not appear to be only a collection of military and civilian power-brokers out to further their own ends.

There are other scenarios that can be constructed for Thailand - such as the one in which the military men behind the government retreat to the sidelines and allow a genuine civilian leadership to pull the country together. And there are those who hope this is just what will happen.

"Don't write off the Thais," says one longtime resident with wide missionary experience in the countryside. "Often they seem split into dozens of groups out for their own ends. But eventually they rally together to do what needs to be done to preserve their traditions and their country."

And, notes a diplomat familiar with the situation here, "It's just possible that the wealthy, both civilian and military, will learn that they have to make major reforms if the country is to survive as non-Communist."

Asia

Banks seek official loans for third world

By David R. Francis

New York
A fortnight ago the representatives of Zaire and 11 creditor nations agreed in Paris to reschedule "the largest part" of the African country's loans falling due this year that have been guaranteed or granted by public institutions.

That sort of loan-trouble news makes some commercial banks anxious. It is no wonder. At the end of 1976, commercial banks had \$77 billion of loans outstanding to developing countries that are not members of the Organization of Petroleum Ex-

Economic scene

porting countries (OPEC), according to estimates of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company. United States banks provided \$52 billion of that money.

The banks like to note that these country loans are diversified and that most of the money has gone to nations in far better shape than Zaire. Nonetheless, the Zaire news is not reassuring to big American banks with huge international operations.

Borrowing stepped up
Commercial bank loans to less developed countries (LDCs) exploded after the OPEC nations trobled the price of petroleum. Rather than cut back imports and development programs to achieve a new balance in international payments, many LDCs stepped up their foreign borrowing. Indeed, the increase in LDC external debt has just about matched the surplus of the OPEC nations.

Now some bankers, such as Morgan Guaranty's Rimmer de Vries, have been urging governments to increase the amount of "official" money available for lending to the poor countries.

"We need expanded International Monetary Fund (IMF) resources," says Mr. de Vries, who heads the bank's international economics department.

IMF managing director H. Johannes Witteveen has been working on just that. He is believed close to winding up negotiations to create a new loan facility with about \$10 billion to help nations in balance-of-payments difficulty.

'Bailout' charge
But the proposal has come under attack in Congress and some newspapers as a "bailout" for the big banks.

Actually, the commercial banks, through their aggressive search for profitable loans, have provided something of a "bailout" for the industrialized democracies. If the banks had not made their loans to the poor countries, the LDCs would have had to slash their imports dramatically in 1974 and 1975. The recent recession would have been even worse.

Mr. de Vries, in an interview, described the enlargement of IMF resources as "a financial safeguard." Certainly official loans from the "Witteveen facility" may be used indirectly by the LDCs for continuing the payments on their commercial bank loans.

In that sense, it could be described as a "bailout."

Trade shrinkage suggested
But if more official loans are not made available, commercial banks will withdraw somewhat from making further loans to the LDCs, predicted Mr. de Vries.

"Then you will see the economic consequences." There will be a contraction of trade. Both the poor countries and the industrialized nations will be tempted to increase their protectionism. The recovery could slow down and unemployment increase.

Mr. de Vries figures that among the in-

dustrial countries those with balance-of-payments weakness in Scandinavia or on the Mediterranean will be most affected by the trade decline.

Note of optimism

The Morgan Guaranty vice-president is much more optimistic about international payments than many other observers. He notes:

• If the combined current-account deficit of the non-OPEC poor countries is related to allow for inflation and growth in trade volume, it is about the same size as before the oil price increase.

The LDCs have managed to expand their sales substantially to the industrialized countries, and the burden of servicing their old debts has declined because of inflation.

• The OPEC payments surplus will be pared year after year and become "much more moderate and manageable" by the end of this decade.

This forecast assumes that oil prices will rise as fast as world manufacturers prices (or by 7 percent per annum); that world demand for oil will rise by a relatively modest 4.5 percent per annum during 1977-80; and that the OPEC nations will experience a somewhat further slackened growth in imports, to about 17 percent for the four Arabian peninsula countries and 6 percent for the nine other OPEC countries.

Despite this improved picture, Mr. de Vries thinks it would be useful for the IMF to have more funds available to make conditional loans, loans requiring internal measures to reduce payments deficits. He does not expect such high-debt countries as Yugoslavia, the Philippines, Mexico, Peru, or Brazil to run into trouble servicing their loans. "But they could," he admits.

won every skirmish with those here who saw the oil takeover as a signal that the gravy train was arriving.

Credit also must go to the foreign oil companies, largely U.S. firms, whose concessions were taken over. In the first place, they had over the years trained a generation of Venezuelans in all aspects of oil management.

Industry cooperated

And then when nationalization approached, they cooperated extensively with the new Venezuelan managers of the industry, even leaving some of their key personnel in place, under technological contracts.

The foreign firms are receiving more than a billion dollars in compensation, about half going to Exxon, whose Venezuelan subsidiary, Creole Petroleum Company, was the biggest foreign operation here until nationalization.

For Venezuela, nationalization has meant money bonanza, more than \$10 billion a year, much of it being used to fuel urgent social needs in education, health, and housing.

Moreover, as the nationalized oil industry, known as Petroleos de Venezuela, looks ahead, it has the impetus and the money to start expansion programs.

Offshore drilling efforts, for example, will soon be under way and the hope here is that they will boost proven reserve totals substantially.

Without such a boost in the totals, reserves will run out in the next 25 years at the present production levels, which hover at 2.2 million barrels daily.

For the foreseeable future, however, Venezuela seems certain to be a major factor in the world oil picture. And what is more, its nationalized oil industry promises to remain what a foreign oil man here described as "one of the most sophisticated in the world."

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*Millions in plutonium

Ironically, all five have used U.S.-supplied plutonium in their research efforts. Their decision to move toward a plutonium-based energy economy has rekindled debate over whether the U.S. should continue its de facto embargo on plutonium shipments.

At stake is millions of dollars in foreign trade. Plutonium is currently selling for around \$40 a gram (\$18,000 a pound). U.S. nuclear companies argue that Europe will get plutonium one way or another, and that it might as well come from the U.S. An American embargo is, in effect, forcing other nations to develop their own supplies of plutonium, the industry contends.

'Losing our dominance'
"We are losing our dominance over the world market, and that means we are losing control over how plutonium moves," argues the vice-president of one U.S. nuclear firm, who asked not be identified.

Carl Goldstein, a spokesman for the Atomic Industrial Forum, notes that U.S. plutonium suppliers have proven their ability to transfer the material overseas without endangering the public. The decision by the five European nations to go ahead with breeder production makes the U.S. plutonium embargo a futile gesture, he adds, explaining that it is "particularly galling" to the U.S. nuclear industry "that in the end... we will have set an example that no one else in the world will follow."

Environmentalists see the issue differently, arguing that more traffic in plutonium will heighten the chances of plutonium seizure by terrorists, its accidental release into the environment, and secret assembly of nuclear weapons.

The past U.S. record of exports underscores the view that "the United States has simply been the biggest proliferator of nuclear weapons in the world," according to James Cubie, a lobbyist for New Horizons, a public-interest lobby.

"We've followed a foolhardy policy. We sold the world on this technology, and now we're going to reap the bitter fruits."

Transactions piled in

The shipments outlined in the ERDA document released to the Monitor were made with full approval of the U.S. Government and were supervised by the International Atomic Energy Agency, an arm of the United Nations. The Monitor has placed together details of the transactions through examination of public documents and interviews with numerous embassy officials, government sources, and experts in the nuclear industry.

One of the most surprising shipments occurred on July 24, 1976, when a small amount of plutonium — only 16 grams (one-half ounce) — was shipped from a Babcock & Wilcox company plant in Leeburg, Pennsylvania, to Iraq.

Iraq is one of the most radical Arab nations and is deeply committed to the overthrow of Israel. It has offered shelter to many international terrorists, including members of the hard-line Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Amount quite small

The plutonium most likely went to the Tawarha Research Center near Baghdad and was loaded into a Soviet-supplied jetliner. The

amount of plutonium is far below that needed to make a nuclear weapon. For example, some 5.5 kilograms (12 pounds) is required to make a bomb comparable to the one dropped on Nagasaki at the end of World War II.

Even if terrorists gained control of some plutonium and could somehow convert it to powder form, it is unlikely that dispersal would endanger human life. But environmentalists say that release in a large metropolitan area could cause serious disruption and widespread panic.

The largest U.S. plutonium export in the period examined occurred in November, 1975. Some 125 kilograms (approximately 275 pounds) was shipped to Italy from a Westinghouse fuel fabrication facility near Cheswick, Pennsylvania. A furor resulted when the shipment moved through populous sections of metropolitan New York and onto a plane at a busy airport. The fuel probably went to the Westinghouse-built Trino Vercellese reactor near Vercelli, Italy.

Germany a big buyer

West Germany was the other big U.S. plutonium customer, purchasing some 110 kilograms (242 pounds) in a series of shipments from February through October, 1974. The element, contained in a solution, was shipped from a storage facility near Buffalo, New York.

Dr. Christian Partermann, counselor for scientific and technological affairs at the West German embassy in Washington, says the plutonium was probably solidified at a government-owned facility near Karlsruhe and made into a breeder reactor test fuel.

Belgium received 4.7 kilograms (10.3 pounds) of plutonium from General Electric fuel plant in Vallejo, California, during July and August of 1974. A Belgian embassy spokesman indicates the plutonium was used at a research center near the town of Mol.

Just over one-half kilogram (1.2 pounds) of plutonium went to Taiwan in November, 1974 — also shipped from the Babcock & Wilcox plant in Leeburg. It was used at the Taiwanese Institute for Nuclear Energy Research.

The plutonium has since been pulled out of the five research reactors there and is awaiting shipment back to the U.S. ERDA officials claim Taiwan is voluntarily returning the material. But a source at the Taiwanese embassy says that some pressure was applied because "your government thought we were going to make nuclear weapons."

(John K. Cooley reports from Athens: Arab states, conscious of Israel's well-developed nuclear potential, are stepping up their own research into nuclear energy and their search for uranium.)

(Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani disclosed July 10 that Saudi Arabia has discovered uranium-ore deposits and was prospecting for uranium and other minerals under a "thorough and considered plan.")

"International companies are actively exploring for or developing minerals including uranium, gold, phosphates, and copper" with a view to substituting revenue from minerals for that from oil by A.D. 2,000, Sheikh Yamani told the English-language newspaper Arab News in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

*Italy's landmark decision

of health, education, welfare assistance, and the police is to be decentralized. There is clearly a bitter rearguard action being fought by the Christian Democrats who have managed to keep control over Italy since World War II by a complicated system of local patronage.

The importance of the transfer of power at this particular moment is that well over a half of Italy's regions and communes are now run by Communist or Communist-led administrations. There is quite naturally some hesitation in handing over to uncertain control, welfare and public assistance funds worth hundreds of millions of dollars which have previously been dispensed with one eye on helping the political fortunes of the ruling Christian Democratic Party at local level.

Another main point of the agreement now being considered by Parliament is an increase

in police powers to cope with the serious increase in political terrorism. More than \$100 million has already been set aside by the government for buying police flak-jackets, rubber bullets, and new armored vehicles, and radio communications systems invulnerable to eavesdroppers.

Whether this will help a demoralized force in the daily battle against extremist violence remains to be seen. But Parliament is also being asked to authorize greater powers of arrest and detention of terrorist suspects and the right to tap telephones on a much greater scale than before.

The ordinary Italian in the street may find the details of the new 37-page joint Roman Catholic-Communist program too complex to judge. Even a well-known magistrate confesses he is "perplexed" at the sections concerning crime prevention which seem to him

*Carter goes own way

at the time to a statement Mr. Carter made in his commencement address at Notre Dame University on May 23. He said:

"We see the American-Chinese relationship as a central element of our global policy, and China as a key force for global peace."

The same theme was repeated by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on June 29: "We consider friendly relations with China to be a central part of our foreign policy. China's role in maintaining world peace is vital."

The change in emphasis is enormous. In Kissinger days the relationship with Moscow was the central preoccupation of American foreign policy. But Mr. Carter and Mr. Vance put their emphasis on China. The relationship with China is, to them, "central." China's role in the world is "vital." They are de-emphasizing the relationship with Moscow and downgrading the importance of the Soviet Union. They are behaving as though Moscow were a city of diminishing importance to history, and Peking a city of rising importance.

Small wonder that the men in Moscow are startled, puzzled, and unhappy. The serious question is what their unhappiness will cause them to do. They have already threatened to match Mr. Carter's new weapons with their own. But they lack the technology to match him step by step. They have usually run about five years behind in military technology. And their economy is under heavy strain just keeping up the present Soviet military establishment which is strongest in weapons which would be made obsolete by the new Carter weapons.

They could also attempt to answer Mr. Carter by another foreign adventure. But they have two under way now — Angola and Ethiopia — and neither is doing well. The Angola

operation has become highly unreliable — for Moscow. The regime set up by Cuban troops with Moscow backing was nearly overthrown the other day by a dissident faction which purported to be more pro-Moscow than those in control. Who does represent Moscow in Angola? The Kremlin must be in grave doubt about its ultimate return on investment.

When John F. Kennedy sought improved relations with Moscow, Nikita Khrushchov answered him by threatening West Berlin and heeding up Soviet activities in Southeast Asia. Leonid Brezhnev dare not move against Berlin. Moscow's existing unpopularity throughout Europe — Eastern as well as Western — rules out West Berlin as a target. And any further Soviet move into Southeast Asia would only make for worse Soviet relations with both China and India, where they are bad enough already.

Besides, any new and dangerous Soviet colonial-type venture would further damage Communist parties all over the world and drive them further from Moscow than they already are.

The Kremlin says Mr. Carter is putting "détente" into danger. But détente as understood in Moscow means access to Western technology which Moscow needs. But Mr. Carter does not need to give them that technology without getting something valuable in return.

No such compensating valuable is yet being offered.

For the moment détente is on ice. And that is probably precisely where it will remain until Moscow recognizes that it needs Washington more than Washington needs Moscow. It would not serve their purposes to go all the way back to a cold war situation. Mr. Carter is proving to be the coolest player of power politics Washington has since Dwight Eisenhower.

*Alaskan oil stopped

(each own 20 percent of the oil) fell three-quarters of a point and 2 points respectively.

• Alaska, anticipating some \$250 million in wellhead taxes and millions more in royalties from its 1/3 ownership of the Arctic crude, now is concerned whether pipeline production will reach the predicted 1.2 million barrels a day production rate by the end of the year and for which the state has budgeted for fiscal year 1978.

• As the sluggish crude oil sits in the pipeline, miles of it buried in the frozen permafrost, the petroleum is cooling, congealing, and beginning to solidify. Some say the pipeline oil could become "the world's largest candle" if it should solidify.

The reason: The oil pumped out of the ground at Prudhoe Bay enters the pipeline at a temperature of around 140 degrees F. But petroleum's natural paraffin ingredient begins to harden when the oil reaches a temperature below 80 degrees. Alyeska reports that at winter temperatures of minus 20 degrees, oil standing in the pipeline would solidify in 21 days.

Jack Turner, chief of the federal Alaska pipeline office in charge of the investigation, says, however, with warm summer temperatures the oil could remain stationary in the line "for as long as 60 days."

The explosion at pump station No. 8, on milepost 488, occurred while workmen were cleaning a strainer in the pumphouse. A valve ac-

cidentally opened, spewing fumes and oil into the pumphouse. These apparently ignited when they hit a large turbine engine thus setting off the explosion.

Alyeska's present plans are to bypass station No. 8 and send the oil directly to pump station No. 9, which would be needed to boost the oil through the foothills of the Alaska range up to station No. 10 and into the port of Valdez.

Pump station No. 9, according to Alyeska officials, is "a few days away from completion." Mr. Turner said the investigation has been expanded to include an inspection of pump station No. 9 to ensure against a similar accident.

According to the Interior Department, it has the final word over when the oil flow will resume. The pipe travels over large portions of federal land and required initial approval from Interior for its construction. The department has the power to shut down the pipeline if it constitutes a danger to public health, safety, or the environment.

At this writing, Alyeska officials have refused to comment on Secretary Andrus's order or whether they will respect his authority to shut down the pipeline. One Alyeska spokesman stressed: "Alyeska shut themselves down, the Interior Department did not shut us down. It is obvious that we are not going to start up until convinced that it is prudent."

Tom Styles, chief of the central investigation division for the National Transportation Safety Board, said the field investigation of this accident would be completed shortly, but the report and recommendations would not be issued for another four to six months. He commented, however, that "as yet we have not discovered from a technical standpoint that the pipeline was designed and operated in unsafe."

He added that his team of investigators may make recommendations, however, to the office of pipeline safety in Washington for changes in the operating procedure and the training of workers in the pump stations.

One of the design aspects of the pump station which has come under the close scrutiny of the federal inquiry is the so-called vapor wall, built between the pump and the turbine engine. Investigators now are looking into whether this barrier was sufficient to prevent fumes and oil escaping from the pipeline from making contact with the turbine and whether a stronger firewall should be constructed at station No. 8 as well as the other 11 pump stations.

Venezuela's nationalized oil industry thrives

Pessimists expected turmoil — at best

By James Nelson Goodsell
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Caracas, Venezuela
The doomsayers have been proven wrong. When Venezuela nationalized its oil fields nearly 18 months ago, there were dire forecasts that the country would never be able to make a go of the nationalized industry — or at least that the industry would face a number of years of turmoil.

But 18 months since nationalization Jan. 1, 1976, have been auspicious ones for the industry.

Production levels have remained constant; the flow of oil to refineries and eventually to

foreign markets has continued at the same level as before nationalization.

The reason for the smooth transition seems to lie in the orderly planning that went on in the four or five years before the actual takeover.

Leadership firm

The new all-Venezuelan leadership, headed by a retired Army general, Rafael Alfonso Rivas, immediately adopted a no-nonsense approach to running the oil industry, the world's ninth largest.

General Rivas resisted various political pressures ranging from hiring excess personnel in patronage-like posts, as is common in other Venezuelan government operations, to allowing the oil bureaucracy to become encumbered with special taxation.

The general has had the support of President Carlos Andrés Pérez, and from all accounts

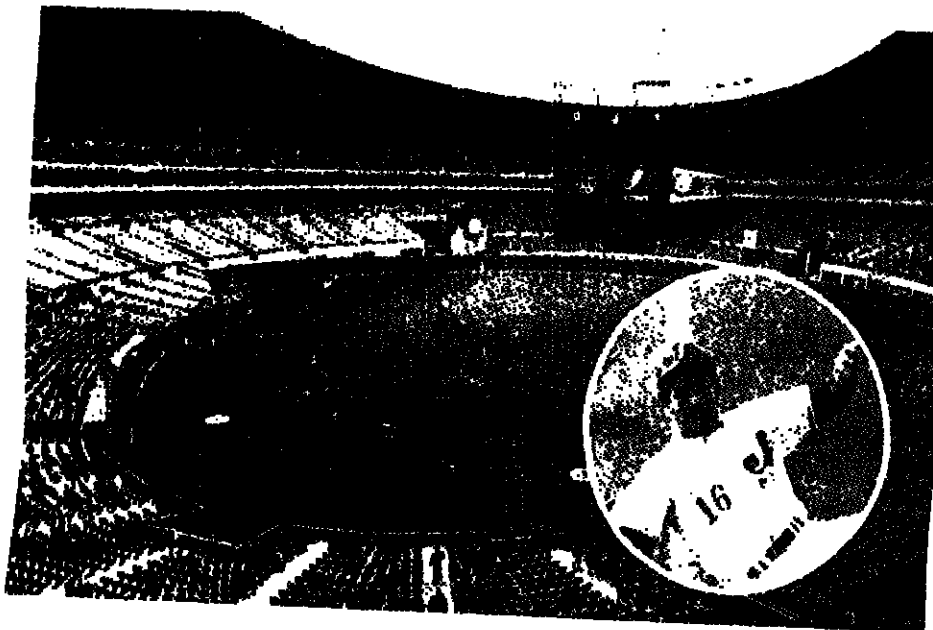
Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the currencies in the national currencies of each of the following service charges. (a) — commercial rate.

	U.S.	British W. German	French	Belgian	Swiss
Per 100	100	100	100	100	100
London	2.80	1.70	6.55	36.36	20.36
Frankfurt	2.80	1.70	6.55	36.36	20.36
Paris	2.80	1.70	6.55	36.36	20.36
Brussels	2.80	1.70	6.55	36.36	20.36
Amsterdam	2.80	1.70	6.55	36.36	20.36
Zurich	2.80	1.70	6.55	36.36	20.36

The following are U.S. dollar values only: Argentine peso: 0.025; Australian dollar: 1.125; Danish kroner: 1.66; Italian lire: 367; Japanese yen: 360.75; New Zealand dollar: 0.75; South African rand: 1.165.

Source: First National Bank of Boston, Boston.



Olympic Stadium now home for baseball's Expos

UPI photo

What to do with a used 80,000-seat Olympic stadium

By Larry Eldridge
Sports editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal
The five interlocked rings still grace the scoreboard, and the track remains clearly visible running alongside the playing field. It is easy enough, in fact, to look down and still visualize Bruce Jenner in his famous moment of triumph, Alberto Juantorena destroying the opposition with those long, graceful strides, and the many other dramatic moments which took place here less than a year ago.

Baseball is the game now, though, in Montreal's Olympic Stadium. Out there where Jenner raised his arms before a wildly cheering throng of 80,000 as he raced toward his decathlon victory, I watched a rookie named Warren Cromartie patrolling left field for the Expos. When I tried to pick out the finish line where so many athletes reached gold and glory, I saw shortstop Chris Speier chasing a pop-up. And when I looked toward the area where the high jump competition was held, there was Los Angeles first baseman Steve Garvey doing a pretty good Dwight Stones imitation of his own as he leaped for an errant throw.

My return to this site where I spent so many hours last summer had other vivid memories as well.

First there was the subway ride which I had taken so often in 1976 — and now as then the cars were crowded. This time, however, it was mostly workers heading home in the evening rush hour rather than the festive, internationally flavored groups I remembered.

Walking toward the stadium brought back a moment I'd just as soon forget, for I passed right by the spot where I had shelled out the going rate of \$10 for an \$8 standing room ticket so my wife could watch the opening ceremonies.

Everything was coming back to me now. Without even thinking about it, I walked through the old press entrance leading into the vast arena's undergrowth, the stadium which had been used during the Games for media activities (interviews, writing and transmitting stories, etc.) as well as a variety of official functions.

These areas are pretty much wasted space today, with room after room sitting empty except for huge piles of chairs, tables, and other equipment stacked up along the walls. All of this is now the problem of the provincial government, which runs the stadium and leases it out to various organizations like the Expos, the Intl. for instance, it becomes the home of the Montreal Alouettes of the Canadian Football League. And it is an obvious site, eventually, for many other sports, entertainment, and business activities.

After wandering through this maze for a while I finally found my way to the press box, a comfortable enclave all now since the Olympics when the thousands of newsmen from around the world were accommodated in

regular stadium seats equipped with writing space and TV monitors.

From this perch one looks down on an interesting and colorful sight — different, of course, from the Olympic days but impressive in its own right.

The track still runs around the perimeter, visible in its entirety behind home plate, peaking out in parts of foul territory, still noticeable in outline form where it runs across the outfield, then disappearing behind the fences. The main impression of the new playing area, though, is the green of the artificial turf covering almost the entire field and setting off the alternate waves of yellow, red, and blue seats in the stands.

The elaborate, computer-controlled scoreboard with its instant replays and its succession of messages in two languages also brought back memories — such as that moment in the rain and gathering darkness when U.S. pole vaulter Dave Roberts appeared to have cleared the bar at a victorious height, the huge crowd erupted in cheers as the replay was shown, then we found out it was all an optical illusion and he had really gone under the bar instead of over it.

Nowadays, of course, the scoreboard reminds us that it's a new year and a different game — showing replays of close plays scores of other games, and the myriad bits of trivia on which baseball fans everywhere seem to thrive.

Converting a stadium built for other sports into a ball park is a risky proposition — as will be quickly affirmed by anyone who remembers the weird dimensions of the old Polo Grounds in New York or the Los Angeles Coliseum, which was originally built for the 1932 Olympics and later used by the Dodgers in the 1950s and early 1960s until their present home in Chavez Ravine was completed.

In Montreal, though, they've done an admirable job of solving this problem. The dimensions are all normal and symmetrical — 325 feet down each foul line, 404 feet to center field, and 375 feet to the power alleys in left and right center. The only concession needed to set the field up this way is the existence of a bit more foul territory than most parks have — a slight edge for the defense, since more foul balls remain in play, but hardly anything as ridiculous as that 287-foot right field line in the Polo Grounds or the left field net that seemed to be just behind the shortstop in the Coliseum.

From the fans' standpoint, the Montreal facility also has a lot to offer. It is modern, comfortable, clean, convenient to public transportation, has parking space for more than 8,000 cars, and is in all ways a pleasant place to spend a day or evening. Many of the seats (baseball capacity: 88,316) are a bit farther away from the action than would be ideal, but this is the price paid to some extent in all of the now multipurpose stadiums.

All-in-all, then, it's an excellent place to play ball games, to watch one, or just to reminisce about those exciting days of 1976.

James-the-Coach

Maybe a Welshman can teach the Italians a thing or two

By David Parry-Jones
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cardiff
Top rugby thinker Carwyn James is about to forsake his favorite diet of laver bread and Welsh mountain lamb in favor of minestrone and spaghetti bolognese.

For the man rated the best coach in the world leaves his native Wales next month for a 12-month sojourn in northern Italy where he will act as honorary coach to top club Rovigo, runners-up last winter in their country's first division championship table.

In 1971 James trained a British Isles touring party which won an historic Test series in New Zealand for the first time. When the All Blacks visited Wales two years later the first club XV to lower their colors were the Carmarthen-shire Scarlets, Llanelli — under the same coach.

Since then this urbane one-time college lecturer with the silver tongue has professionalized himself and won acclaim as a perceptive rugby critic for the Guardian newspaper and BBC television. In between-times his coaching services have been in demand in newer rugby nations like Kenya, the USA, and the West Indies.

"I feel that I have eaten, slept, and drunk nothing but rugby football for the last ten years," he explains, "and now I feel ready for a sabbatical year."

"My duties with Rovigo should not be too demanding, so I look forward to completing two books for which publishers have had to wait long and patiently. In addition there is the incentive of having to learn a new language."

But James who won two caps for Wales at stand-off half in the mid-50s, also has a clear sense of purpose.

"On the European mainland," he says, "the French have done a marvellous job of popularizing rugby football. Thanks mainly to their

efforts the game has spread to Italy, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Belgium, Spain, and even parts of North Africa.

"But apart from sporadic visits by club sides, we in Britain have done nothing at all. It almost amounts to a rejection of the game beyond France."

"Perhaps my visit will help to restore the balance. And much as I admire the French style of play, maybe a Welshman will be able to teach the Italians a thing or two about tactics and maneuvers behind the scrum." Italian enthusiasm for rugby is well known but few achievements of note have so far been chalked up on the field of play. The schoolboys' XV went down 40-0 to Wales in the first-ever international match between the two countries in 1976.

But Carwyn James insists that zeal and eagerness to learn can compensate for lack of skill and finesse.

"On my short trip to tie up arrangements with Rovigo in the spring I saw a couple of top matches, each attended by some 7000 spectators," he says. "That would be a good crowd even in Wales."

"On the field the teams played robustly and with vigor, proving how well they appreciated the physical side of the game. Onto that basic material one ought to be able to graft some sophistication."

But will not a world-ranked coach like the Welshman become irritated and frustrated at his new charges' inability to carry out involved and complex plays after the fashion of British Lions, New Zealanders or South Africans?

James smiles and shakes his head. "Some of my happiest days," he says, "were spent as a schoolmaster at Llandovery College in west Wales — introducing 12-year-olds to the rugby game. That kind of challenge held appeal, and that is why I am certain I shall enjoy my new Italian connection."

"There must be something of the rugby missionary in me."

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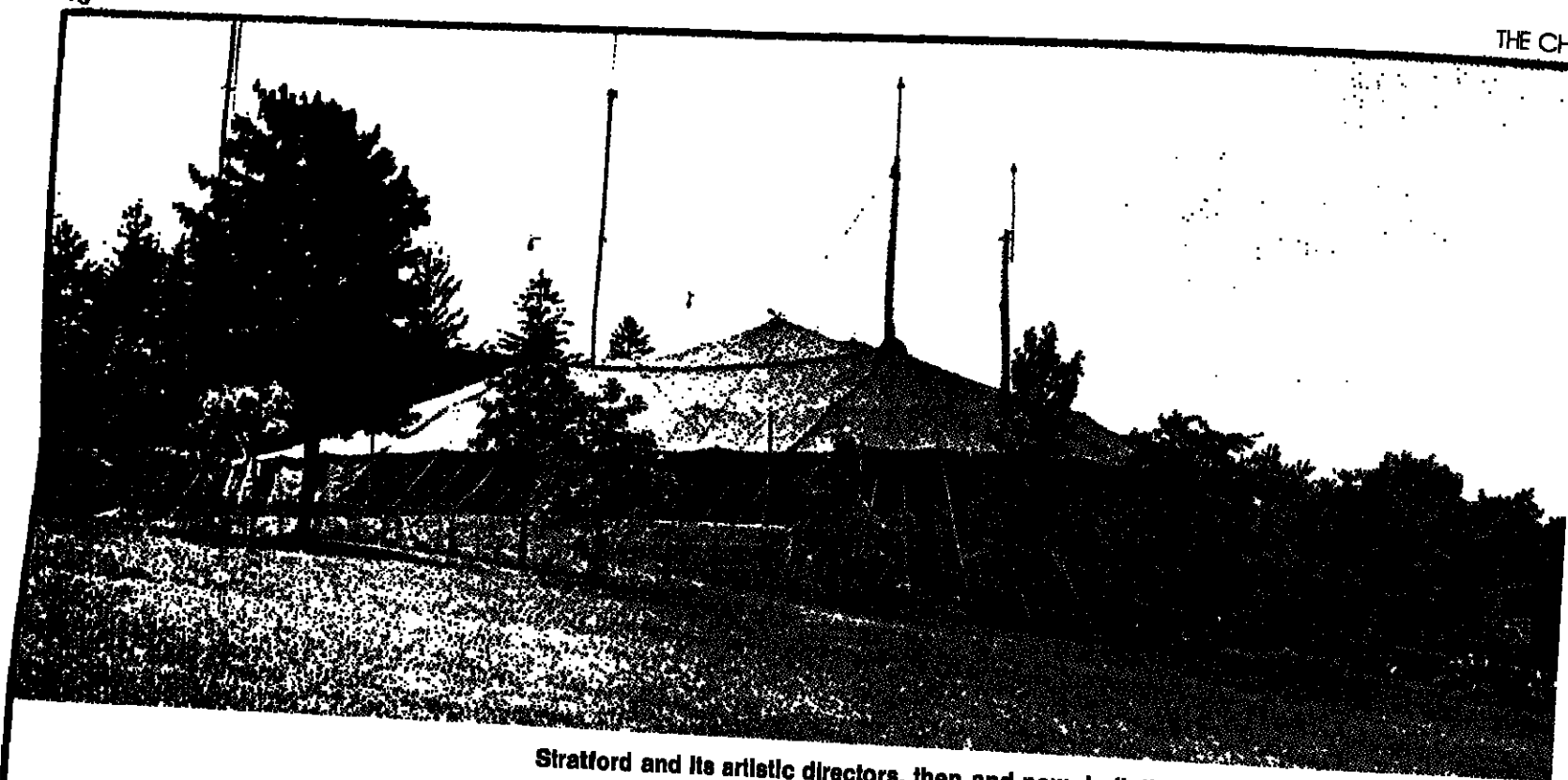
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Stratford and its artistic directors, then and now: Left, the tent that opened in 1953 and right, the building that replaced it in 1957. The late Tyrone Guthrie looks on the first artistic home, and Robin Phillips on the current one.

Shakespeare thrives in Canada

The Stratford, Ontario, Shakespeare Festival has proved its function as well as its durability. This 25th season has served to dramatize its impact on not just the town, or Canada, but on the entire scope of theater festivals in general.

By John Beaufort
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stratford, Ontario
Twenty-four years ago this month Alice Guinness stepped onto the small upper stage of a newly raised tent theater and spoke the opening lines that Shakespeare gives to Richard III:

"Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this sun of York. . . ."
For Stratford, the winter that had just passed had been one of urgent activity and crises surmounted rather than of discontent. The little industrial city in Western Ontario's farming country had never known anything quite like it. Tyrone Guthrie, the towering Irish director, had visited Stratford the previous July at the behest of Tom Patterson, a journalist. Patterson dreamed of founding a Shakespeare festival near the banks of Ontario's Avon River. Guthrie had agreed to head the venture, providing the sponsor would employ a star and experienced theater personnel and would erect a theater with a thrust stage,

adapted from Elizabethan usage. The sponsors also had to raise \$150,000 to get the festival started.

On the hot night of July 13, 1953, the trumpeters sounded their first fanfare, a cannon boomed in the near distance, and the lights went up on Tanya Moiseiwitsch's multilevel open stage. "Richard III" was followed on the second night by "All's Well That Ends Well," with Guinness as the King of France and Irene Worth as Helena. The title couldn't have been more appropriate.

Those of us who came to Stratford to cover the opening season had no doubt that Guthrie and company were making theatrical history. To confirm our view, audiences filled the tent to 98 percent of capacity in the ensuing six weeks. The festival consolidated its position in 1957, when the tent was replaced — but its shape preserved — by a graceful permanent theater seating 2,250, with no spectator more than 65 feet from the stage.

It would be impossible to calculate the overall effect of Canada's Stratford on the advent of its 25th season. To begin with, the festival's existence and growth have rejuvenated a city which lost its principal industry with the closing of the Canadian National Railway's engine repair shops. Since 1953, more than 40 new industries have been drawn to Stratford. Instead of a few old-fashioned hotels, the festival visitor can choose from among some 15 motels and inns. A number of good restaurants now exist. Town parks have been extended and beautified. This summer a tiny island in the Avon River was suitably dedicated to Mr. Patterson. The dedicatory plaque pays tribute to "a native son whose idea of a Stratford Shakespearean Festival helped advance

theater in Canada and introduced our beautiful city to Christopher Plummer, have become TV and/or movie people of many lands."

Interviewed as the 25th season began, founder Patterson does not give his leading players star billing. Mentioned some of the theatrical ventures that have inspired or influenced by the Canadian festival. These include the Guthrie Theater in Minneapolis, the Chicago Festival Theater in England, the National Arts Center in Ottawa, a number of Canadian university theaters, and such regional playhouses as the Neptune in Nova Scotia — a specific effort to decentralize playmaking in the Atlantic region. Among the more recently recruited actors are Martha Henry, Frank and Marti Maraden, Lawrence Langner was prompted by the Canadian example to locate the institution in Stratford, rather than Westport, Connecticut. Prior to construction of New York's Theater, Beaumont Theater, producer Robert Whitehead, director Elia Kazan, and designer Jo Mielziner carefully studied the Stratford plant. Unfortunately, the Beaumont, as ultimately built, benefited too little from their researches.

Inspiration for another

Most recently, Ontario's Stratford has served to inspire the projected California Shakespeare Festival and Performing Arts Center in Tulare, due to open in 1979. A founder, David Fox-Benton, got fired up with his idea after a season here.

Besides its direct and indirect effect on theatrical institutions, Ontario's Stratford has helped develop nearly a generation of players. Many of them have staffed the growing number of Canadian theaters now extending from coast to coast. A few, like Lorne Green, William Shatner, and

Christopher Plummer, have become TV and/or movie people of many lands. Interviewed as the 25th season began, founder Patterson does not give his leading players star billing. Mentioned some of the theatrical ventures that have inspired or influenced by the Canadian festival. These include the Guthrie Theater in Minneapolis, the Chicago Festival Theater in England, the National Arts Center in Ottawa, a number of Canadian university theaters, and such regional playhouses as the Neptune in Nova Scotia — a specific effort to decentralize playmaking in the Atlantic region. Among the more recently recruited actors are Martha Henry, Frank and Marti Maraden, Lawrence Langner was prompted by the Canadian example to locate the institution in Stratford, rather than Westport, Connecticut. Prior to construction of New York's Theater, Beaumont Theater, producer Robert Whitehead, director Elia Kazan, and designer Jo Mielziner carefully studied the Stratford plant. Unfortunately, the Beaumont, as ultimately built, benefited too little from their researches.

Half a million attend

Seasons have lengthened from six weeks in 1953 to 22 weeks this year while attendance has steadily risen from an initial 68,087 to more than 500,000 in 1976. Regular patrons have been able to see all but one of Shakespeare's plays ("Titus Andronicus") plus works of Sophocles, Ibsen, Trondheim, Molière, Chekhov, Sheridan, Beckett, Brecht, and Molnar, to name a few. Some new Canadian plays have been presented, mostly at the Third Stage. The annual seasons have drawn audiences from every Canadian province, 15 states below the border, and more than 50 overseas lands.

It hasn't been always onward and upward with the arts, however. Although the theatrical side of the festival has

generally progressed, the administration has dropped its film festival and drastically reduced a once-ambitious program of musical events.

This summer, artistic director Robin Phillips is mounting 10 productions: "Richard III" and "All's Well" (to celebrate the jubilee), "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "Much Ado About Nothing," and "As You Like It" play the Festival Theater; "Romeo and Juliet," "Ghosts," "Miss Julie," "The Guardmen," and "Hay Fever," occupy the handsomely refurbished downtown Avon.

Why such a heavy schedule? The reasons are partly artistic but mainly financial — the need to sell half a million tickets.

Goals in mind

The festival's fifth artistic director, Mr. Phillips has specific aims for Stratford's next phase. Foremost among these are (1) extending the season so that a cadre of actors would be employed year-round and thereby become part of the community; (2) building a \$5.5 million combined theater school and TV/film facility. He would also like to forge a link with one of the institutional theaters in the United States ("each of us could do half a season").

"We have started to go after the money for the building program," he continued. "The sound stage would enable us to film our productions and would give the company a third stage for summer performances."

Notwithstanding his urge for expansion, Mr. Phillips is seriously concerned about the festival's economic state. Of his \$4.9 million budget, an exceptionally large \$3.7 million comes from the box office. Government funds, foundation

grants, individual gifts, and vitally important corporate support make up the \$1.2 million deficit.

At a time when the American Shakespeare Theater has at least temporarily suspended operations, and the future of the Beaumont Theater is cloudy, Mr. Phillips's concerns are understandable. They include the effect of the energy crisis on audiences who travel long distances to reach Stratford; of a fall-off in student audiences due to cuts in school budgets (already felt); the freezing of Stratford's government grant at \$800,000 for the past three years; and the need to keep ticket prices within reason.

Commitment to train

"We get more money than most other Canadian producing groups," conceded Mr. Phillips. "But we are looked at for much more than just a summer festival. We have a commitment to training directors, designers, actors, and technicians — and I believe we should do it. We receive no grants for that purpose. . . . This small town has been asked to do more than its share and consequently must be rewarded far more than it has been up to now."

"It's easy to sit back and think because of our enormous audiences, we're okay. We have to be training fund raisers. Otherwise, the time will come when the money we have will not match the money we will need to spend."

Whether Mr. Phillips will be able to solve the festival's financial problems and achieve his new goals remains to be seen. There is encouragement in the fact that growth has characterized the Stratford Festival's history. As the bold venture celebrates its 25th season, the sun still shines on Stratford. And there is glory enough for all in the shining.



Mohr's "Guardmen": Brian Bedford, Maggie Smith.



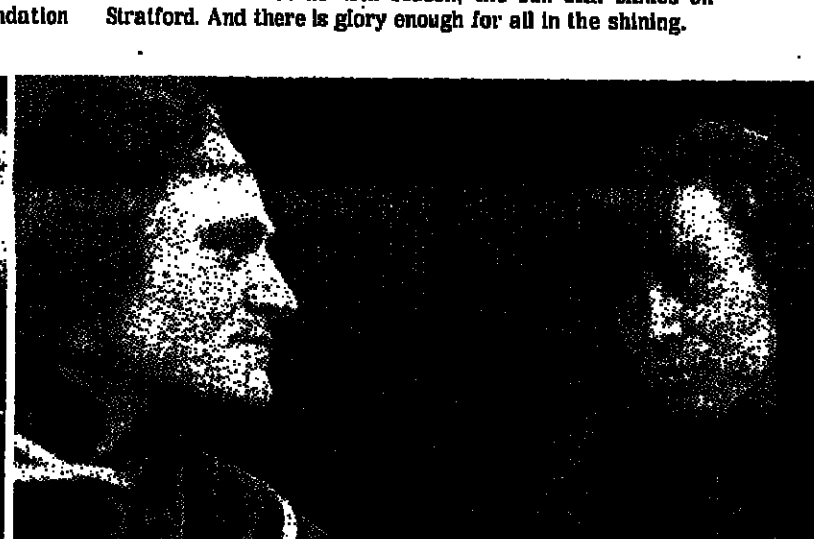
Domini Blythe as Strindberg's "Miss Julie."



Ibsen's "Ghosts": William Hutt, Margaret Tyrone.



Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream": Maggie Smith.



Shakespeare's "Richard III": Alan Scarle, Brian Bedford. Production photos by Zolt Domini.

No spectator is more than 65 feet from the stage on which nearly a generation of players has been trained. These scenes are from five of the ten productions that serve 500,000 people will see this season.

Peter Jay: Britain's new man in Washington

By Jeffrey Robinson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
Peter Jay, the 40-year-old economics editor of the Times, is packing his bags for Washington.

The tall, engaging Mr. Jay is to become the new British ambassador to the United States, replacing Sir Peter Ramsbotham, who has been appointed Governor of Bermuda.

Members of Parliament here have been claiming that it "isn't cricket" to move 57-year-old Sir Peter when he is only some 2½ years away from retirement. But what has incensed both Conservative and Labour members alike is the fact that Peter Jay is the son-in-law of British Prime Minister James Callaghan. And that, they've been yelling, is nepotism.

"It's a lot of nonsense," Mr. Jay says. "I was appointed, I think, because of my great love for the United States and because both Mr. Owen (British Foreign Secretary) and Mr. Callaghan felt I was well qualified for the job."

Recalling the day he was offered the ambassadorship, he says: "We sat on a terrace overlooking the Thames and Mr. Owen offered me the job. I nearly fell off my chair. It was so totally unexpected. I immediately went to see Mr. Callaghan. I realized there would be political opposition to the appointment. He said he agreed with Mr. Owen that it was a good choice, and hoped I would accept the job."

Controversy ebbs

The controversy stirred by his selection has since abated. "The mail has been terrific," Mr. Jay exclaims. "I've been keeping a low profile because I didn't want this thing to get out of hand. But the mail has been overwhelmingly in favor of the appointment."

Born and raised in London, Peter Jay studied philosophy, politics, and economics at Oxford, graduating in 1960. A year later he entered the Treasury, working six years in administration, budgeting and finance, getting to know, as he puts it, "the machinery of government problems."

In 1967 he joined the Times. "Journalism turned out to be great fun, and I've been at it for 10 years. I never expected it to be as happy a job. Then, five years ago I started hosting a television show on Sundays called 'Weekend World.' The show has dealt with issues of the moment, putting them into context, showing the wide process of events that have led up to present situations. It's given me a chance to get more deeply involved with current affairs outside the economy."

His wife Margaret is a television producer for the British Broadcasting Corporation and an American specialist. They have three children — Tamsin, 12, Alice, 9, and Patrick, 5.

"Margaret and I have always been fascinated by politics and the world situation, and dealt with them as journalists. We've especially been tuned into the problems faced by



The Jays: Peter and Margaret with (from left) Tamsin, Patrick, Alice

Bandphoto

the United States, not only because of Margaret's job, but because we know the States from north to south and from coast to coast. We love America deeply. We have a fine sense of the country and truly, a tremendous affection for America. In fact, we've lived in Washington before, and in many ways it's my favorite city in the world."

The Jays lived there in 1969, when Richard Nixon was president. Mr. Jay feels that Washington is different when a Republican occupies the White House than when a Democrat does. He believes the capital "flowers" under a Democratic administration. It is thought the young ambassador will rapidly establish a rapport with the young Georgians on Pennsylvania Avenue.

"This kind of response is, I'm afraid, more British than American. One of the things I've noticed about Americans is that they're not overly impressed with age. Americans tend to respond more directly to each person as an individual, rather than to the label that person is wearing around his neck. Yes, I'll be the youngest British ambassador to America this

century, but youth, even in young Washington, is not a passport to popularity. Americans, of all people, know that stereotypes run far behind reality. And that's refreshing."

Ambassador first

Mr. Jay says he's coming to Washington, determined to be an ambassador and not just a public-relations man. "I'm afraid I can't say what my style will be, but I'm sure it will be a style that comes naturally to me. For instance, I prefer small occasions to larger ones. But I'm not there just to give parties. I like to play tennis and I adore sailing. I also like to play cricket. But none of these things are first on my list. In fact, they're pretty far down my list."

"I'm going to America to meet and talk with Americans, to try to deal with the myriad of problems that face both the United States and Great Britain. I'm afraid the image of Britain in America is very poor. People feel that we've made nonsense of our economic affairs, and one of the priorities in this job is to try to show that we have a sense of realistic optimism."

Part of that problem, he claims, stems from the rather stodgy image of Britain that dates from the heyday of empire. "But those of us who didn't grow up in the empire don't have to forget it. Our job is really to look squarely at the problems of late industrial societies — not just Britain, but all industrial countries. If we can understand those problems, and somehow come up with viable solutions to them, well, then we might be able to make a contribution to the world."

He freely admits that the transition from journalism and television to diplomacy is not an easy one to make. "Television is a very dangerous activity in some ways. It's all right as a hobby, but it eats you up if you're not careful. You try to show impartiality and without being aware of it, you tend to appear slightly two-dimensional, a person without opinions. I think it will be good to take a break from that, just as sometimes too, opinions need a break."

Transition flank

"But then as I've been recently trying to maintain a low profile, declining many interviews because of the mild controversy that surrounded my appointment, there's been an opposite reaction. My friends and mates think I'm hiding something because I've been giving a lot of 'no comment' answers. So there are definite disadvantages to making the switch. I'm well aware of the reverberations. The 'no comment' is a mental discipline."

In order to prepare for the job, he is now receiving extensive briefings from among others, the Foreign Office, and military intelligence. "I'm a noncareer appointment so I've got a lot to learn. But since the war, four of the eight British ambassadors to the United States have been noncareer. It means a lot of homework, but I'm doing it to fully prepare myself to go from private citizen and journalist to becoming a capable ambassador."

The job encompasses economic and financial affairs, in addition to work in the defense and intelligence fields. But I'm going with the attitude that I'll be working with a trained embassy staff and with the various branches of the American government.

"I can't anticipate how long it will take me to put it all together, to become a capable ambassador, but I'm determined to make the transition as quickly and as well as I can." Peter Jay expects to take up his new appointment on July 23.



Neil



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Spelunkers claw their way through dark recesses in search of pink bats and stone flowers

Crawling the earth's inky-black corridors

By Clayton Jones
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Organ Cave, West Virginia

Virgin crawlway/crystal chamber
Hollow mountain/disappearing river
See the flowers/grown out of rock
Listen to stalactites/dripping in the dark
Crawl in/on/climb through
Find the furthest place to go
Secret passage/in the darkness
Take me home down cavin' roads.

The tune is John Denver's "Country Road." But the words are a genuine cave ballad, sung by West Virginia country caver Klave Creager. With muddy knees and a carabide lamp atop her helmet, she has joined thousands of adventurous Americans in singing notes from the underground.

These spelunkers, or explorers of the earth's mysterious inner realms, share the enthusiasm of today's outdoor hikers and climbers — only with a roof over their heads.

"Low ceiling here. You'll have to bear-crawl through. Watch your helmet," warns Miss Creager as we enter West Virginia's Organ Cave, America's third longest with 32 miles of tunnel.

Today's potholers, as the British refer to cavers, descend into dark, serpentine caves year-round at the mushrooming rate of an estimated 100,000 a year. And that's not counting the increasing millions of tourists who choose the safer shafts of the nation's 176 commercial caves. Sales of caving equipment, mainly \$15 coal-miner helmets, have vaulted to new heights.

Most wild caves are narrow, wet, muddy, and under a mile in length. Others, such as the 188-mile Flint-Mammoth cave system in Ken-

tucky, offer unmatched territory with exotic forms that stretch down inky-black corridors like city subway tunnels.

Geological complexities

"I like to go as deep in as possible, to see the complexities, how the passages and geology change around every corner, to uncover a cave's secrets and master its obstacles," says our guide.

Caves are so plentiful in the nation's limestone regions, particularly in Missouri and Virginia, that spelunkers still discover about 300 new ones a year, adding to the U.S. total of 10,000 known subsurface hollows. And, says Charles Larson, president of the 4,800-member National Speleological Society (NSS), if an all-out exploration were conducted that figure might triple.

The new fascination with caves has caused concern among experienced spelunkers and cave scientists that these fragile ecological and geological pockets will be irreversibly reduced to garbage pits, polluted watersheds, and tunnels of graffiti.

"Look at those gypsum flowers, they're like toothpaste oozing out of a tube, curving petals of white, brittle stone. Somebody broke this one off. But they only look good on a cave wall," points out caver Creager.

Most endangered are the underground crystalline formations called aggloliths, which take millions of years to create but can be destroyed in seconds by a thoughtless act. Also threatened are the subterranean creatures unused to man's intrusions.

A cave's animal population, ranging from pink bats to eyeless and transparent crayfish, regulates its habits so as not to outstrip the cave's meager food supply. Their slow biological clocks in a cold, perpetually black world are showing scientists how a species can survive using the least energy. Even the much-maligned bat, which eats 3,000 gnats in just a

few hours, still boggles researchers with its complex system of echolocation.

"Don't disturb that brown critter above your head. It's not supposed to wake up until night," warns Miss Creager, pointing to a two-inch pipistrel bat, bearded with molts, hanging singly in its roof dormitory.

Caves also hold forbidding terrors, although spelunkers assure first-timers that it is virtually impossible for a reasonable adult with proper lighting to get lost. Careless cliff climbing is the worst danger. But in the lacy labyrinth of Organ Cave getting lost — or splitting off from our group — was all too easy. It was a scene straight out of Mark Twain's Tom Sawyer.

"Don't worry, Clay, I think we just have to crawl through this hole to find our way out." . . . or maybe it's this passage." Klave Creager consoles this reporter as we bump our way through the deep dark mazes alone for 20 minutes, in a mild state of panic. (Was Injun' Joe around the corner?)

Cave secrecy lifted

Safety of novice-cavers as well as cave preservation has become a main goal of the NSS. Virginian John M. Wilson, a member in one of 130 local NSS "grottoes," has surveyed a couple dozen wild caves to see who the new spelunkers are. He finds 80 percent are male with an average age of 19 years. A majority visit a cave just once and 15 to 20 percent carry only flashlights into the dark caverns. They go to get the same other-worldly thrill as "climbing into King Tut's tomb where no one has ever been before," says Mr. Wilson.

The NSS since the early 1970s has begun to end its secrecy about cave locations and its own existence — a 20-year-old policy based on the hope that people would ignore caves and leave them to "serious" spelunkers. But as crowds and vandals turned many pristine caves

to shambles, the national group decided to publicize itself more — not to encourage new people to try the sport but to draw would-be cavers into contacting experienced ones to learn safety and conservation.

Entrances blocked

About 10 states have passed cave protection laws in the past few years, most recently California and Arizona. The NSS is also inviting "surface conservationists" down under to take up the club's cause.

"Caving is not exactly like mountain hiking. You lose your sense of time and distance. And you can cave in any season," explains Miss Creager.

To keep vandals out, the NSS and its grottoes are leasing or buying cave entrances outright, blocking them with locked gates, seeking preservation status of unique caves under a variety of laws, posting warning signs, and fighting to end the commercial sales of beautiful speleothems. The group also aids private land owners in dealing with the liability and trespassing problems posed by caves on their property.

Spelunkers are being asked to ply their sport in a swelling of applications, says William E. Davies, cave geologist with the U.S. Interior Department. America's increasing use of groundwater requires knowledge of where aquifers flow in nature's drainage system. Engineers who build roads, homes, and nuclear plants rely on the information of secret hollows gathered largely by amateur cavers.

These 20th-century cave dwellers, grimy and pale, journey to the earth's rambling recesses on hands and knees, scrambling over slippery rocks in the dark, with only a small lamp on their helmets. To them, it's a natural high in a low, dark world.

"Take me home down cavin' roads," she sings one more time.

science

Lasers are thrilling the crowds

... but abuses of harmful beam may mean more federal regulation

By Douglas Starr
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

People crane to watch. Above, on the planetarium ceiling, brilliantly outlined figures dash across the dome, dissolving into vibrating patterns of light. It's a laser show.

Long thought suitable only for laboratory experiments, space-age weapons or industry, use of this intense light source is growing as a form of entertainment. Laser shows can be seen in planetaria in the United States, Europe, and Japan; several rock groups use them in light shows. Disneyworld reports experimenting with lasers for projections on clouds, smoke and buildings. Shirley MacLaine recently appeared on national TV dancing in time to laser beams. But while they predict expanding markets for this new laser use, manufacturers fear that abuses of the potentially harmful beam could lead to increased government regulation.

"I don't know why, but the last two months have been a period of intense growth," says Ivan Dryer, president of Laser Images, the company that produced the special effects for Ms. MacLaine's show.

The heart of the system is a refrigerator-sized box. Inside, a krypton laser, a highly directional beam of white light, shines into a prism. The light emerges split into four colors: blue, red, yellow, and green. Each color bounces off two computer-directed mirrors that shine the beams on a dome, wall or screen. The mirrors move the light so swiftly through drawings and patterns (at more than 20 times per second) that the audience perceives a constant figure.

Massachusetts-based General Scanning has a virtual monopoly on the small motors that turn the laser-directing mirrors. According to the

company's president, Jean Montagu, what makes the laser so suitable for entertainment is the great coherency, enabling brilliant colors to be shone on distant walls or objects. "In 1971 we projected a laser sign on low clouds," he says. "Each letter was the size of a football field."

Although laser shows use low-powered beams (a technician at the Boston Planetarium's Lovelight show put his hand in the light to demonstrate its harmlessness), even a weak laser shined directly into the eye can damage the retina, causing blind spots or blindness. Regulating the laser's use poses several problems for government agencies.

Under federal Bureau of Radiological Health (BRH) regulations, laser manufacturers must provide safety features such as encasing the laser in a protective housing equipped with warning labels and safety locks. Entertainment projectors must also be designed so the strength of the laser reaching the audience's eyes does not exceed one milliwatt. (By comparison, lasers used for welding are from 20,000 to 100,000 times stronger.) Although planetarium lasers exceed the one milliwatt limit, these beams do not shine into the audience's eyes. The audience receives only reflected laser light from the planetarium dome, which should remain within the limit.

Some rock bands misuse the laser, shining potentially harmful beams onto themselves or into the audience. Blue Oyster Cult recently gave a concert in Jackson, Mississippi, in which a laser was connected to an optical fiber that protruded from the lead guitarist's sleeve. At random intervals a technician switched on the beam sending spikes of light shooting over the crowd. "It's crazy," says Dr. Glen Conklin, Acting Director of BRH's Light Products Section. "These people are totally ignorant of government regulations." Blue Oyster Cult, he adds, is under investigation by the bureau.

According to Mr. Conklin, trying to regulate entertainment lasers presents the problem of keeping pace with a rapidly growing technology. Entertainment lasers "have come upon us like a blitzard," he says. "It took us six years to get our present regulations where they are now."

Scientists accuse South America of torture

By Douglas Starr
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Reports of widespread intimidation, imprisonment, and torture of South American scientists have spurred their overseas colleagues to come to their aid.

The countries concerned are Chile, Uruguay, and Argentina, all under military rule. Refugees, scientific organizations, and amnesty groups say that despite these countries' stress on technology, scientists are not spared the repression meted out to political opponents of the regimes.

The State Department reports mass firings of university staff and jailings of academics in Chile. "Some of the professors were the worst kind of political hacks put in by Allende," says an official. "But some were [right-wing] Christian Democrats and distinguished scholars," he concedes.

Scientists also fear imprisonment and torture of their Uruguayan colleagues. Amnesty International says at least 32 persons have been tortured to death in Uruguay since 1973. In one case, authorities jailed the internationally respected mathematician José Luis Massera for having led Uruguay's Communist Party. According to a bulletin of the American Mathematical Society, "It has been reported by a number of sources that Dr. Massera has been tortured."

By far the worst situation exists in Argentina. The American Physical Society (APS) claims that at least 10 Argentine physicists were killed or abducted after the military coup that ousted Isabel Peron in March, 1976. Those abducted include the well-known physicist Dr. Antonio Misetich, who spent four years at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology before returning to Argentina in 1970. Two hundred physicists - nearly 20 percent of the Argentine physics community - lost their jobs APS reports.

Social scientists suffer more. Refugees say the study of Freud is banned. Between 80 and 100 psychologists remain in jail, according to one exiled scientist. "Psychology departments in universities have been phased out," says Sister Marie Joe Griesgraber, of the church-supported Washington Office on Latin America. "Freud is regarded as an enemy of the state. His values undermine the great Christian-Western tradition."

Exiles further report that South American governments apparently agreed to catch political prisoners for each other. "I could not tell you... the number of citizens of... Uruguay, Chile, and Paraguay who fill the civil and military jails of Argentina," testified an exiled Argentinian lawyer at hearings before the U.S.

House of Representatives Committee on International Relations last September.

Altogether Amnesty International reports that 1,500 persons have disappeared since Chile's 1973 coup, and an additional 1,000 are held political prisoners. Uruguay holds at least 5,000 political prisoners - about one in every 500 persons according to the human rights group. In Argentina, where between 2,000 and 5,000 people have "vanished without a trace," authorities hold at least 5,000 political prisoners, Amnesty reports.

Spokesmen for the three governments call the numbers inaccurate and charge "distortions."

Chile denies charges

A Chilean government spokesman says all prisoners held without trial in that country have been released. He says those still held are not "political" - they were tried and convicted, mainly under Chile's "state of siege" and firearms laws. He concedes that under Chile's constitution the "state of siege" suspends virtually all human rights. Most university cuts were made for economic reasons, he adds.

Comments a Uruguayan embassy spokesman: "There are no political prisoners in Uruguay, just common delinquents." Reading a message from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Montevideo, he said, "there are now 1,900 persons incarcerated, going through judicial procedures. 1,449 who were held in relation to terrorist acts since 1971 have been set free." The ministry declined to comment on allegations of torture.

On Uruguay's refusal to admit observers from the OAS Commission on Human Rights, he said, "OAS never formally asked to be received."

OAS Human Rights official Dr. Roberto Alvarez argues that this is a narrow legalism. "Out of deference for Uruguay's traditional respect for law, we asked only verbally to be invited. This new tack by Uruguay is almost an insult to the commission's good faith."

An Argentine spokesman says his government is not persecuting scientists as a group. He says there is no "second aim beyond the desire to end the brutality exercised by organized terrorist groups." The terrorists are reputedly savage - even Amnesty International terms their acts "outrages." He adds: "Argentina is undergoing a national reorganization with the clear aim of developing a free and fully developed society."

Why they're targets

Scientists play a special role in South America that could make them government targets. They're often leaders of public opinion, rela-

tively more important than in North America," he notes. "Naturally a repressive regime would fear a large, internationally educated, confident, and capable group. They'd try to get the opinion makers," says Jay Davenport, staff officer of the National Academy of Sciences Commission on International Relations.

Dr. Maximo Pedro Victoria, a prominent nuclear physicist and Argentine exile, says that while the military conducted a general war "against intellectuals and those who have tried to put their ideas into effect," they also "saw certain institutions [such as universities] as training grounds for the ideological leaders of the guerrillas." He further notes that he and several other jailed physicists tried to encourage public discussion of the implications of Argentina's nuclear planning - a subject the junta "wanted to keep quiet."

Whatever the reasons, hundreds of scientists remain jailed in South America and their colleagues want them out. In the case of the Uruguayan mathematician Dr. Massera, mathematical societies from Europe and North America besieged the government with petitions asking for his release and offering him jobs. The National Academy of Sciences de-

manded to know the charges against Dr. Massera and asked to attend his trial.

Other groups use a broader approach. The American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) set up a committee on scientific freedom and responsibility. "To get an overall picture of persecution affecting scientists," according to coordinator Rosemary Chalk. Publicizing repression in its world-circulated journal Science, the group sent letters to all governments concerned and called on the OAS to send observers to Argentina. AAAS also set up a clearing house for human rights information, distributing reports of violations to its 200 affiliate groups.

At last April's meeting of the American Physical Society, a protest group marched to the Argentine embassy, demanding the release of follow physicists.

Argentine physicist Dr. Victoria praises the work of such groups. "If I was not internationally known I would still be in prison," he says. "This is so in the majority of cases."

Outside scientific circles, Amnesty International vows "to pull out all the stops" in its search for the missing 1,500 in Chile, and to continue to publicize the plight of citizens in Argentina and Uruguay.

State Department active

The State Department is appealing "on all levels" on behalf of the prisoners and missing Congress cut off all military aid to Chile in June, 1976. A cut to Uruguay followed in September. When President Carter recently ordered that military aid to Argentina be reduced from \$36.5 million to \$15 million for the coming year, Argentina refused the aid altogether. (The country still receives \$700,000 in military training funds and has about \$38 million worth of military credit from previous years, however.)

Nations at the recent OAS meeting in Grenada passed a strongly worded resolution condemning human rights violations. "... There are no circumstances which justify torture, summary execution or prolonged detention without trial, contrary to law," the resolution stated. It also called for an increase in the budget of the OAS Inter-American Human Rights Commission.

An Argentine-sponsored resolution labelling terrorism as the real cause of human rights violations lost, gaining votes from only Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.

As far as the scientific community is concerned, the most effective tool in the war against oppression and torture is public opinion. "The main pressure we have is publicity," says MIT physicist Dr. Brian Schwartz, "and we're going to keep it up. We're letting the governments know: We, the community, know what's going on."

The Physicist who just vanished

Where is Antonio Misetich?

Fifteen months ago, the former Massachusetts Institute of Technology physicist was abducted from his home in Vicente López, a suburb of Buenos Aires, apparently by the Argentine police. He was never heard from again.

On April 28, 1976, MIT's Dr. Brian Schwartz called the Argentine Embassy in Washington to trace his former colleague. Dr. Misetich was in prison and in good health, he was told. Later, Hector A. Suarez, minister at the embassy, wrote to Dr. Schwartz confirming that "Mr. Misetich was arrested under the state of siege, foreseen in Article 23 of the National Constitution. ... If his situation is clarified he will be released."

But subsequently, it seemed, Dr. Misetich had disappeared. Writing to physicist Dr. Marvin L. Goldberger of Princeton University, a State Department official said that according to Argentinean officials, Dr. Misetich was still in prison, but that the State Department was not sure where Dr. Misetich was.

MIT has offered Dr. Misetich a position should the government decide to release him.

D. S.

Record-breaking animals

Animals come in all shapes and sizes. They can be more than 100 feet long or less than an inch. They can weigh over 150 tons or just a few ounces. This little quiz will test how much you know about animals.

Look at those listed in the two columns below. Do you know which of these

Answers:

1. Is the longest jumper?
2. Is the fastest?
3. Lives the longest?
4. Is the tallest?
5. Has the heaviest antlers?
6. Is man's worst enemy?
7. Is the largest rodent?
8. Is the largest mammal?
9. Is the highest jumper?

deer
cheetah
blue whale
elephant
mouse

mountain lion
giraffe
rat
beaver

Answers:
1. deer. Deer jumps have been measured at 33 to 40 feet.
2. cheetah. It has been timed at 70 miles per hour.
3. elephant. Biologists think some elephants live to be 50 years old.
4. giraffe. They can be almost 20 feet tall.
5. mouse. Moose antlers may weigh as much as 50 pounds.
6. rat. It is estimated that they cause more damage in the United States than all other animals combined.
7. beaver. Larger ones may weigh as much as 100 pounds.
8. blue whale. Whales can grow to almost 100 feet in length and weigh 150 tons.
9. mountain lion. They have been seen to jump 12 to 15 feet straight up from the ground into a tree.

"In the news business, facts are a dime a dozen. What is important is the weight of the facts—the balance and perspective."

Joseph C. Harsch
Columnist
The Christian Science Monitor

Joseph C. Harsch is hooked on history—past and present. His thrice-weekly column comes about as close as one journalist can to putting the whole picture together.

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By Alan Band Associates

In Italy they call it pasta

Speak to a friend in French, Italian, Spanish

Even if you have never studied Italian, but do know some music, you will recognize many of the following words. Each is an Italian word that is used around the world in music. See if you can match them to the English.

Italian	English
1. forte	a. fast
2. dolce	b. teacher, master
3. solo	c. growing, increasing
4. maestro	d. strong
5. allegro	e. piece of work
6. crescendo	f. sweet
7. pizzicato	g. very soft
8. pianissimo	h. pinched, or plucked
9. opera	i. alone
10. presto	j. happy, bright

Answers:

1. a
2. b
3. c
4. d
5. e
6. f
7. g
8. h
9. i
10. j

Italian is the language that grew up as a spoken language side-by-side with Latin. So today, it is very close to Latin in many ways - which makes many of its words easy for us to pick out, even if we don't study Italian! The colors below are similar to English words, or some other Romance tongue, so you should be able to match them without too much trouble.

Italian	English
A. giallo	1. silver
B. azzurro	2. yellow
C. bianco	3. orange
D. rosso	4. clear, light
E. verde	5. blue
F. nero	6. red
G. argento	7. gold
H. arancio	8. white
I. oro	9. green
J. chiaro	10. black

Answers:

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
E. 5
F. 6
G. 7
H. 8
I. 9
J. 10

Can you unscramble the English word for each color in the first column, and match it to its equivalent in French as given in the second column?

English:	French:
1. der	a. jaune
2. nereg	b. rose
3. welyol	c. blanc

4. ubel
5. hewtl
6. kacbl
7. ogenra
8. wobrn
9. lprk

Answers:

4. b
5. h
6. k
7. g
8. o
9. w
10. l

Can you match the English word for a food in column one to its equivalent in French in column two, and its equivalent in Spanish in column three?

I. English:	II. French:	III. Spanish:
1. bread	A. fruit	a. sopa
2. butter	B. salade	b. queso
3. meat	C. oeufs	c. leche
4. cheese	D. beurre	d. pan
5. fruit	E. légumes	e. legumbres
6. milk	F. fromage	f. huevos
7. vegetables	G. pain	g. mantecquilla
8. salad	H. soupe	h. fruta
9. soup	I. lait	i. carne
10. eggs	J. viande	j. ensalada

Answers:

I. 1
II. 2
III. 3
IV. 4
V. 5
VI. 6
VII. 7
VIII. 8
IX. 9
X. 10

Can you match the similar Spanish and Italian words for each day of the week, then give their English equivalent?

Spanish	Italian
1. sábado	a. domenica
2. jueves	b. mercoledì
3. lunes	c. venerdì
4. domingo	d. giovedì
5. martes	e. sabato
6. viernes	f. lunedì
7. miércoles	g. martedì

Answers:

1. f
2. a
3. c
4. d
5. e
6. g
7. b

home



Designer Juan Montoya's family room plan features flexible furniture, track lights, and reflective ceiling and walls. Drawing by Juan Montoya

What can be achieved by painting a small room dark

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
When children grow up and move out of the home nest, their vacated bedrooms can sometimes be transformed into comfortable, all-purpose family living areas.

Such was the case when Juan Montoya of J. Montoya Design Company, New York, was invited to redesign the spare bedroom of a couple who live in a high-rise flat in Manhattan. Their daughter had gone away to college and was at home only on occasional weekends. Space was at a premium, so the whole family decided to convert the small 10-by-10-foot bedroom to more general use, all the while keeping its guest-room function.

The couple's demands were big, for such a small space. They wanted a cozy, sort of put-up-your-feet, place for television viewing. They wanted an intimate space for conversation,

and for entertaining a few good friends at a time. They asked for a table-desk for letter writing and reading. They wanted it all flexible in arrangement, with portable stools that could be used for both seating and as small tables, and they insisted on a free traffic pattern through the room.

Mr. Montoya decided to make it a distinctly different "set-apart" space, with brown glazed walls, white glazed ceiling, and wall-to-wall brown carpet. The couple at first feared the dark colors, and thought the room would have the effect of a cramped, closed-in box.

A haven

In fact, the room comes across as an encompassing haven, in sharp contrast to the light, bright areas in other rooms.

Both walls and ceiling are reflective. One wall of the small room is mirrored and reflects the plants and Mr. Montoya's own big graphic pink and green circular painting on the oppo-

site wall. The painting together with its reflection appears to increase the dimensions of the room, not foreclose them.

White vertical shades at the two windows create a downward flow from the ceiling, thus giving an appearance of greater height. The two large plants, set in woven baskets, seem large, but actually take up little space and act as vertical elements in the room, contributing more height.

The large convertible sofa covered in dark brown velvet provides the largest visual mass or volume in the room. But this is cut somewhat by its placement at an angle. The glass table-desk, built out from the mirrored wall, is also angled into the room and is three-cornered in dimension.

Extra seating created

A ledge built along two walls increases the seating area and gives space for reading lamps, books, or objects — and also covers

radiators, electrical outlets, and cable television controls.

Mr. Montoya placed track lighting on the ceiling, training lights on the optical wall painting and one (with flow lamps in it) in the plants. This is a lighting trick, he explains, which seems to expand the room by lighting its outer perimeters more than its center. The track lighting is also reflected back into the room by the mirror, to give ample general illumination.

The capacious Eames reading chair and ottoman are covered with brown leather. Wicker stools double for small occasional tables when the couple entertains. A long, thin lacquered person's table behind the sofa becomes part of the entertainment service area.

"I envisioned this as a very special little room and that is what it has become," Mr. Montoya explained. "The whole family loves it." Its design won an honorable mention award in the S. M. Hexter latest "Interiors of the year" competition.

Children can get along with adults

By Eloise Taylor Lee

Marty, at six, is a very welcome child wherever she goes. She's sunny, peaceful, and happy looking. She can sit still in a living room, in a waiting room, in a car, and at mealtimes. Yet physically she is as energetic as any other six-year-old, but adjusts her behavior to what is appropriate. Consequently, she receives compliments in a restaurant or at the airport, and that makes her adult escort (parent, grandmother, friend) happy, too.

Other people's possessions are quite safe in Marty's presence because she was taught as a toddler not to touch things that belong to someone else. Some of her contemporaries turn into explorers the moment they arrive at my house — they thrust open kitchen cabinets and bedroom drawers to examine their contents; they

swing open the refrigerator door in search of soda or candy; they rush to the utility room, my equivalent of an attic, in search of hidden or forbidden treasures.

Parent and child

Here are some things Marty likes to do outdoors but remembers not to do indoors: running, throwing balls, shooting, jumping, chasing, splashing, dipping.

Adjustable? My goodness yes! Naptime mealtime, bedtime — these can vary by an hour or more without making Marty fussy or cross or bad-tempered. Missing her favorite TV program? Well, that, I admit, is a little harder. Still, she is reasonable and we can usually agree on some alternative.

Conversational? Marty prefers jokes, riddles, make-believe, animal adventures,

But she doesn't interrupt while adults talk politics or travel or education or finance. We try to pause periodically to include her, but in between pauses, a pad of paper and colored pencils will amuse Marty quite happily. A dog to pet or a kitten to cuddle serves even better.

Am I talking about a real child or a wished-for fiction? A real one, honest! If she's such a paragon of virtue, don't other kids hate her? Not at all — she charms kids of all ages, as well as adults.

Is she such a people-pleaser that she never follows internal directives? Not at all. Marty has just discovered that often her own desires coincide with what others like; because she doesn't interrupt, contradict, whine, or make accusations, people feel comfortable with her, and reinforce her own good feelings about herself. Because she is amiable, teachable, and a

good listener, she is always welcome.

Happily, Marty's not the only child like this. In other families, at the school where I teach, in the neighborhood, when I'm far from home, I meet wonderful, lively, naturally good children like Marty, whom it's easy to welcome as guests.

But when I meet the other kind, a restless, unhappy, rebellious child, then I can't dodge a nagging question: Is a kid welcome because he's good or good because he's welcome? Maybe Marty doesn't need me — she has so many friends — but the other kind of child might.

Do I have enough love in my heart to see through that tough shell or bravado style and lavish a little affection and appreciation upon him? Surely "welcome" depends upon the host as well as the guest.

travel

Kenya's island of snakes, birds, crocodiles, tranquillity

Safari Camp makes luxurious setting for animal watching

By Fran Clark
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

There is something about Africa that stirs the imagination, and something about a faraway island that soothes the soul.

Put these together and you have Kenya's Island Camp, a remote and secluded luxury safari camp on Ol Kokwa Island in Lake Baringo. Nestled in nooks and crannies of this volcanic island, a dozen green double tents are pitched in the shade of grass-thatched roofs and flat-topped acacia trees, facing out over the lake toward the distant walls of the Great Rift Valley.

Each tent is equipped with soft beds, lamps, flashlight, thermos of iced water, deck chairs under the canopy and adjoining hot shower and toilet.

At the top of the camp-site hill, surrounded by lava rocks and exotic plants, is the open-air dining area with its makuti (palm-thatched) roof. There, the guests gather to exchange tales of their safari. Soon, the superb food will be their subject matter.

Jonathan Leakey, who runs a snake farm near the lake, and Alan Douglas de Fresnes, an expatriate farmer, are the proprietors of Island Camp. They will tell you that long before they built it, the island had been a favorite picnic area for their families.

Island Camp is the essence of tranquillity. You are gently awakened in the morning by the soothing call of doves and a soft voice outside your tent announcing your tea is there. The sounds of waves lapping the shore and the glow of a Kenya sunrise make for indelible memories.

The rest of the day, you can swim, water-ski, or fish for tilapia and catfish. There are also several sight-seeing excursions. Across the lake are the remains of Fort Baringo, a British outpost during the slave trade. Closer

by is Gibraltar Island with its colony of goliath herons.

Then there is Jonathan Leakey's snake farm. This may not be to everyone's taste but Mr. Leakey maintains a large variety of poisonous snakes (many extremely beautiful) which are milked regularly and the venom exported to many parts of the world.

Most interesting of all is a visit to one of the villages of the Njemps, a local tribe related to the Masai. Although these lakeside people fish, they are basically pastoralists and their life is closely tied to their herds of cattle, sheep and goats.

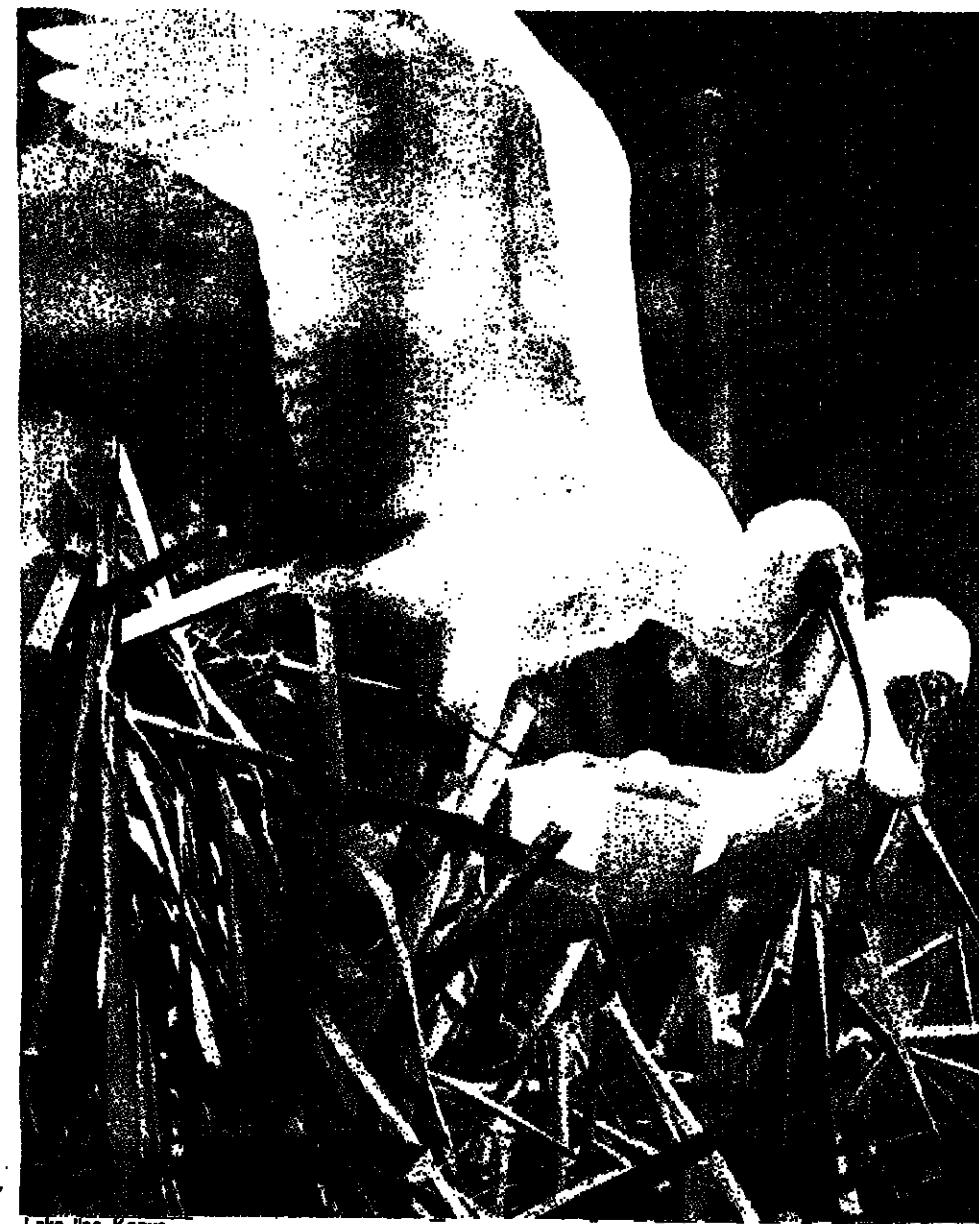
Several families live in the mud and dung bomas (huts) which are arranged according to hierarchy inside a circular area fenced off by thorn branches, called manyatta. Close by, in another fenced off area, are their goats.

Njemps women, arrayed in brightly colored cloth and beautiful collars of fish heads with long decorations hanging from their ears have the dignity and bearing of aristocrats — as do Njemps warriors.

Looking out over Lake Baringo, depending on the time of day, you may see natives in their small rafts made of balsa-wood lashed together with sisal, propelling themselves with scoop-shaped paddles; pelicans resting on the water near the bobbing cork floats of the fish-nets; a group of hippo cavorting; a fish eagle perched on the tip of a lone tree; ibis and maribou storks along the water's edge; and a crocodile sunning on a sand spit. Next to your tent, in the network of spindly acacia branches, are myriad weaver bird nests and on the ground, iguana lizards dart in and out of the sun.

Ol Kokwa is a bird-watchers' paradise. Over a hundred kinds have been noted on the island. Many birds can be seen while sipping your early morning tea, and later in the dining area, where they put on a constant show.

The days end as gently as they begin. At dusk, the shadows on the distant mountains slowly fold into the gold and gray light, cool breezes come across the lake bringing a respite from the afternoon's heat, and an African moon slowly rises, casting a bright path on the rippling water.



Lake Jipe, Kenya

Spoonbill ibis afflutter

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

The Scottish kings' hunting spot

By Sheila Richardson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

Stick a pin at random in a map of Scotland, and the chances are that the spot is the center of unexpected historical or romantic interest.

A good instance is Falkland in Fife, 11 miles north of Kirkcaldy, and three miles from the legendary tongue-twister, Auchtermuchty on the A-912, an hour's drive from Edinburgh.

It's hard to realize that this picturesque village of cross-stepped gables, forestairs (open outdoor staircases), and cobbled streets, set in green countryside at the foot of the Lemond Hills, was once a favorite hunting spot of the Scottish kings.

It was here, in the buff-gray turreted palace behind the low stone walls in the High Street, that in 1542 James V, dying in the King's Bedchamber, hearing of his daughter's birth and referring to the throne, sighed, "It cam' wi' a lass, and it'll gang wi' a lass!" The daughter was Mary Queen of Scots.

It was James II, killed in 1460, who made the existing building a royal palace and his successor who embellished it. James IV, who fell at Flodden in 1513, built the south and east ranges, and James V added the beautiful facade to the south range.

But the man best fitted to describe the palace, its history and the 11 acres of lovely gardens (and the only real tennis court in Scotland to survive from the Stuart period) is the chief guide, Norman Lothian, who has held this job since 1957. Before that he was a gardener at General Eisenhower's Scottish home, Culzean Castle, and in the last war he served with the Gordon Highlanders, whose tartan he still wears at Falkland. You can see the palace from early April through October, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. weekdays, Sundays 2 to 6 p.m.

That the village, palace and all, retains so much of its medieval yet lived-in character is very largely due to the National Trust for Scot-

land and its enlightened "Little Houses" policy, whereby worthy vernacular houses of two or more rooms are bought, restored, and sold, and the same capital used over again in a revolving fund. Sometimes "restoring purchasers" undertake the rehabilitation of a building to trust specification, often with the advice and other help of the trust's technical staff.

One example is the Key House, adjoining the palace; another is the Cottage Craft Centre owned by Richard D. Bell at the corner of Brunton Street and Sharpe's Close.

"It was a row of six weavers' cottages," Mr. Bell explains, "built in 1659, lived in off and on until 1860, then occupied by squatters for 10 years, until I restored it." The stone walls are three feet thick, you can feel the uneven floor under the carpet, and a marriage lintel over the door bears the date 1659 with the initials AW and JG.

JG is thought to stand for John Geddes, believed to have been a son of the estate factor or manager. The cottages were probably built originally for the estate workers, but were turned over to weavers, who, again, may have quit them during the Industrial Revolution.

Across a grassy triangle lies a café noted for its home baking. Kind Kyttok's Kitchen, which owes its odd title to a poem attributed to William Dunbar, maker or poet at the court of James IV.

Richard and Freda Lewis run it. Freda has a wonderfully light touch with scones, pancakes, meringues, chocolate shortbread, and many other delicacies.

Next door the marriage lintel (referring usually to the year of the building rather than of the marriage) is dated 1688; others are dated 1771 and 1810; and in the High Street opposite the palace, hard by the Covenanters' Hotel and the Falkland Arms Hotel, is an imposing panel high on the wall, in gilt lettering on black, proclaiming: "Al praise to God and thanks to the most excellent monarch of Great Brittain of whose princelie liberallitie this is my portione. Nicoll Moncreiff, 1610."



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Kenyan crocodile takes a nap

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arts/books

'Homage to Chagall — the colors of love'

By Diana Loecherer

New York

Marc Chagall is one of the great artists of the 20th century, whose appeal is universal. Anyone who knows anything about art recognizes and appreciates a Chagall. His paintings of angels, acrobats, flying figures, fiddlers on the roof, horses, birds, and homely scenes of his native village in Russia are filled with nostalgia, tenderness, and romance, a vision of paradise regained. It is an art that is not only lovable but loving, inspired by childhood, fantasy, and the Bible.

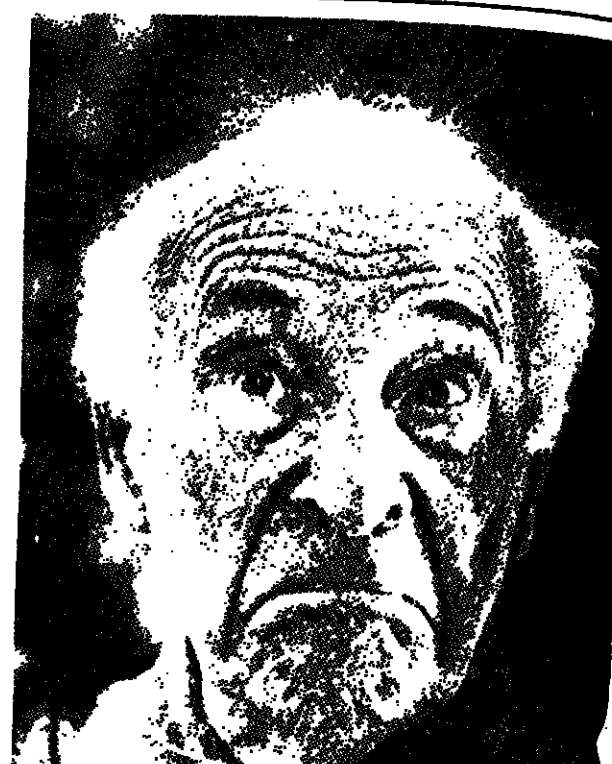
Chagall once said, "Only love interests me, and I am only in contact with things that revolve around love. It is through love that we manage to live out our poor lives. My motto has been to look for love." It is through his magical use of color — mel-

Film review

luous, lyrical, radiant color — that Chagall has crystallized his philosophy of life, and the film just released celebrating Chagall and his oeuvre is appropriately called "Homage to Chagall — the Colors of Love." The film, produced, written, and directed by Canadian filmmaker Harry Rasky ("The Will and World of G. Bernard Shaw" and "Tennessee Williams South"), coincides with the 90th year of Chagall's life and thus presents a uniquely comprehensive retrospective illuminated by the artist's actual presence.

Mr. Rasky describes his film as "a nonfiction entertainment and a mystical experience," as opposed to a mere documentary, and it is evident from his tone that the film, too, was a labor of love. Mr. Rasky admits that he was captivated by Chagall's obsession with sacred and profane love and says that what most impressed him about Chagall was "the way he has been able to filter the world so he can eliminate all wickedness, corruption, and pettiness to concentrate on the ultimate relationship to God, which is love."

The film consists primarily of excerpts from Chagall's autobiography, written when he was 90, and interviews with him and Mme. Chagall on location at his home in St. Paul de Vence on the Riviera. Mr. Rasky illustrates the script with Chagall's art. Hundreds of Chagall's paintings, many from his Museum of the Biblical Message in Nice, his mosaics at Nice



Two faces of the man whose art 'is not only lovable but loving'

Photos by Horst Tappé

University and the First National Bank in Chicago, his stained glass windows at the United Nations and in Jerusalem, and his sets for plays and operas such as "The Magic Flute," form a dream sequence of images that disclose the artist's inner life.

Poetry and euphoria

The poetic style of the narrative enhances the euphoric atmosphere. A sample from his autobiography: "I have hidden my dreams in the clouds, my sighs, breaths (flying with the birds. I am proceeding, and, in walking, I exhaust myself in front of fires which come from the world. My love is as waters scattered to the four corners. My paintings hide behind me."

The only problem is that the sugary tone of the film tends to cloy after a while, like too much whipped cream, and James Mason's histrionic inflections during his narration surfeit the appetite still further. The interviews, on the other hand, tend to frustrate. Chagall speaks French throughout, which is translated by his wife, or Joseph Wiseman impersonating Chagall. Unfortunately Mme. Chagall doesn't speak French much better than Chagall, and while one can sympathize with Mr.

Rasky's desire to use translation as a device for illuminating their touchingly fond relationship, he indeed irritates the viewer by depriving him of portions of Chagall's penetrating responses.

The film also tends to be too disjointed at times, leaping impulsively hither and thither to cram in a little too much art. But these minor criticisms aside, the film is a little jewel, like one of Chagall's own masterpieces, capturing the exuberant spirit behind the paintings and affording insight into his inspiration. For example, Chagall reveals that his mother's love for him is the driving force behind his art and that he regards the Bible, one of his primary themes, as "the highest form of poetry." He even equates his paintings with prayers and his elevated figures with attraction to the ideal.

What emerges most powerfully from the film is the incredible responsiveness of Chagall's imagination to fantasy, whether it be the stories from the Bible which he so loved to illustrate, myths, fairy tales, plays, operas, or the circus. Like his angels Chagall is himself sublime, flying over the earth and transforming it into beautiful pictures with his magic wand.

Malraux: a hero to his latest biographer

Malraux: A Biography, by Axel Madsen. New York: William Morrow and Co. \$22 pp. \$11.95. London: W. H. Allen, £7.50.

By Joy Gerville-Rénche

André Malraux was a literary giant. But the man behind the brilliant writings was so little known — even the events of his life are disputed — that he is likely to remain a tantalizing subject for biographers.

Was he a genuine hero of revolutionary wars and of the French Resistance or was he a romantic and idealistic adventurer creating dramatic roles for himself?

His American biographer Axel Madsen comes down on the side of the hero image. In this he differs from the French writer Jean Lacouture, who in his monumental work on Malraux, published in 1973, seeks to scale down that image. (A shorter English translation of the Lacouture biography appeared in 1976.)

Mr. Lacouture's book, on which Mr. Madsen draws as a source, represents a painstakingly researched effort to see Malraux in perspective — to get at the facts behind the legends that have grown up around this enigmatic figure.

Chief of the legends that Malraux himself helped to perpetuate was that he actively participated in the revolutionary movement in China in the 1920s when in fact he had not visited China at that time. The descriptions of the Canton and Shanghai uprisings contained in his novels "The Conqueror" and "Man's Fate" were based on his memories of the Chinese community in Indo-China, combined with his vivid imagination.

Mr. Madsen does not ignore the myths, but he glides by them with the ease of a diplomat. He does Mr. Lacouture's book "loyally" and quotes Malraux as saying that Mr. Lacouture had missed the most important part of his life — art. The criticism is hardly fair.

If Mr. Lacouture is political he has thrown fresh light on such phases in Malraux's career as his brief role in the Spanish Civil War, his belated entry into the French Resistance struggle in World War II, and his switch from being fellow traveler of the Communists to staunch supporter of General de Gaulle.

Where Mr. Lacouture is discursive, Mr. Madsen has chosen the straightforward, chronological approach. The latter's style is terse sometimes to the point of being cryptic as in his fleeting references to the deep personal tragedies that marked Malraux's life — the loss of the mother of his two sons, of the sons themselves, and of his two half brothers, both Resistance fighters who died in the last stages of the war.

But in contrast to the French biographer, Mr. Madsen devotes considerable space to discussing Malraux's books on art. Thus to some extent the two biographies complement each other.

Malraux did not write a novel after 1943, but published more than 15 books, mostly on art. In his views on art, as in his philosophy of life, he was an intellectual loper. Words poured from him at dazzling speed. It needs a sharp-eyed intellect to keep pace with him. The literature of his novels is easier to assimilate. And, however much he might wish it otherwise, in the long run he is likely to remain best known as a novelist.

The anecdote with which Mr. Madsen ends his book points to this. The biographer rides back to Paris by train after visiting Malraux at his suburban residence. The only other person in the railroad compartment is a schoolboy. And the book he is reading is — "Man's Fate."

Joy Gerville-Rénche is the Monitor's assistant overseas news editor.

Modern poets

Excitement included

A History of Modern Poetry, by David Perkins. Cambridge, Mass. and London: Harvard University Press. £13.15.

By Victor Howes

Describing the intellectual ferment of his youth, W. B. Yeats remarked, "My thoughts were in a great excitement but when I tried to do anything with them it was like trying to pack a balloon into a shed in a high wind." The historian of modern English and American poetry may sense himself in a similar fix. How does he pack the balloon containing Hardy, Frost, Pound, Eliot, Wallace Stevens, Amy Lowell, and D. H. Lawrence into one shed with the winds blowing?

Historian David Perkins packs remarkably well, and without letting the air out of the balloon.

Volume One of what will eventually be a two-volume history of modern poetry takes us from the 1890s to the mid-1920s, from Thomas Hardy through the publication of Eliot's "The Waste Land." Perkins' history has the fresh, engaging quality of good talk — neither bothersomely quarrelsome nor quirkily brilliant. He grinds no poetical axes.

He is as fair with the currently unfashionable Edwardians, of whom he remarks wittily, "To them the selfist was just a spook," as he is to the currently idolized W. C. Williams. His handling of De La Mare's dreamy pastorals is as suggestive and sympathetic as his handling of Pound's alignment of "luminous details" to juxtapose diverse historical periods. But he allows Pound considerably more space.

There are useful cross-references from poetry to allied arts, parallels between Rimbaud's "Rite of Spring" and Eliot's early poems, Frost's acknowledged debt to Howells' novelistic record of "the voices of people." No one ever brought them more freshly to

book." There is his placement of Yeats among the greatest writers of the 20th century, with Joyce, Mann, Proust, Kafka, Rilke and Eliot.

David Perkins is John P. Marquand Professor of English and American Literature at Harvard. He has previously written on Wordsworth, Shelley, and Keats. Here he provides a useful historical guidebook to the principal movements and figures in modern poetry. His easy manner invites the reader to enter the dialogue. Was Eliot a greater poet than Frost? Perkins won't say. He offers arguments on both sides, but modestly refuses a final judgment.

Upon its completion, Perkins' history may well become the standard work on its subject. It will certainly long remain the harried undergraduate's "What You Always Wanted to Know About Modern Poetry, But Were Afraid to Ask."

Victor Howes teaches English at North Eastern University.

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family

What can be done about violence within the family

By Barbara Bellafiore
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal

The amount of violence going on in the family exceeds the violence of terrorists and kidnappers, declared professor and lawyer H. Robert Hahn of Montreal at the recent World Conference on Violence in the Family held at McGill University here. It was the second world conference of the International Society on Family Law, a group which studies problems of family law.

Judges, lawyers, social workers, educators, policemen, and doctors from around the world participated, focusing on child abuse, wife-battering and interpersonal violence, sexual offenses within the family, and violence in children, including suicide.

Every speaker felt society is conscious of merely the "tip of the iceberg" because so much of domestic violence goes unreported. It exists in all levels of society and in all kinds of societies, and has "nothing to do with capitalism or monogamy," according to Michael Freeman, a barrister and lecturer in law at the University of London. Yet the general public denies the seriousness, even the occurrence, of violence in the family, said Dr. Anthony Storr, a professor at Oxford University, in opening the conference.

A book published this spring in New York delineates the gravity of the problem in the United States. Richard C. Levy, author of "Wife Beating — The Silent Crisis," estimates some 28 million American wives are abused physically by their husbands.

Although this issue is one of the grimmest

aspects of society, solutions were offered in Montreal which are both long-term and immediate:

- Transition houses for battered wives and their children. The pioneering efforts of Erin Pizzey in Chiswick, England, were cited as a model. These hostels offer a home for women in which the woman decides the next step without the threat of further beatings. Funding for transition houses is much needed.

- In the United States there are only an estimated 20 similar shelters nationwide. Legislation to aid the victims of wife beating was introduced in the U.S. Congress for the first time last month. It would provide for the gathering of more accurate data on wife beating and would authorize the spending of \$60 million over three years to help finance private groups that shelter or counsel battered wives.

- Improved child-care facilities, job retraining, better employment practices and accommodations, and income maintenance, particularly for women.

- Closer cooperation between the judicial system and social workers to detect and try to remedy "the hidden violence" enacted on children and women.

- Injunctions coupled with arrest orders in some areas have been helpful in stopping beatings. However, there have been cases where the injunction alone induced the beating.

- Re-evaluate the current manner of correction which is "victimizing the victim." In the case of child abuse, removing the child from the home and putting him in a foster home does not solve the real problem or punish the real criminal.

- Social and mental health services that include help for the men as well as the women in cases of interpersonal violence.

- The role of police response and intervention must be developed and better utilized. At present there is too much uncertainty about what degree of intervention the public wants.

- Quick access to the courts by the victims.
- In cases of incest, the rights of the victim and the needs of the child must be carefully assessed, with the protection of the minor the foremost concern.

- Corporal punishment of children should be used only for their protection (e.g., if they run into the street).
- Boycott of toys which encourage aggressive, violent behavior and those which depict women as sex objects.

- Cases of family violence should be reported and help sought.
- Other solutions discussed at the conference included:

- Those who support the criminalization of rape within marriage say that although morality cannot be legislated, our laws should have a moralizing influence. The problem with criminalizing rape within marriage is its unenforceability.
- Our social order must be transformed into one that is humane and promotes the development of human potential. "The issues we're dealing with are moral," said David Gill, a professor from Brandeis University in Massachusetts. Violence in the family is a "survival issue."

- A social and legal redefinition of the status of women and men is needed so that the woman is not totally dependent on her husband, and thus sentenced to bear his beatings.
- Public awareness must be stirred. In an interview, Dr. Olive M. Stone, president of the International Society on Family Law, saw the goal of the conference as "the dissemination of

knowledge. You can't disseminate wisdom, but you don't make a bad start with knowledge. Too many people feel the public interest isn't at stake. It most certainly is, particularly in the case of child abuse, where the battered child grows up and beats his [or her] child in turn."

- A better understanding of family violence is needed if we are to control it early. Our knowledge of it now is too fragmented.

- An interest in safety must be delicately balanced with the protection of privacy.

- More patience, tolerance, love, and esteem must be encouraged to break the vicious cycle in which the abused child becomes the adult abuser of tomorrow.

- Marriage must be redefined. The marriage license cannot be viewed as a license to hit, nor is marriage a contract in which one partner relinquishes everything.

Dr. Barbara Schuchet, of the Family Court of New York, praised the conference for being a "public acknowledgment of the recognition that our society condones certain kinds of violence." While we have no reluctance to imprison a man who has assaulted another's wife, we do hesitate when he assaults his own wife, she pointed out. Public opinion toward child abuse is similar: a man's home is his castle, and he may do with his property (his wife, his children) as he sees fit.

"We have to provide safeguards for the sanctity of the family. Unless we provide safeguards for all the members of the family, we're not sustaining the family as the basic unit of society," Dr. Schlachet said in an interview.

At conference's conclusion, many wished, as did Judge Victor Baum of Detroit, that more had "shared the enlightenment."

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Elizabeth meets Elizabeth II

Special to
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Philadelphia
The United Kingdom is celebrating Queen

Elizabeth II's silver jubilee this summer. Last year, the Queen graciously helped the United States celebrate its bicentennial. On July 6, 1976, Queen Elizabeth II visited Philadelphia and dedicated a new ball for the city's Visitor's Center.

This was followed by a luncheon and directly after a speech by the Queen, Richard C. Bond, chairman of the Bicentennial Committee, had arranged for his granddaughter to present a bouquet of flowers to the Queen.

A copy of the presenter's diary entrance for that day follows complete with original spellings:

"All About Me and Queen Elizabeth." "My name is Elizabeth Bond. I am a young girl who is eight. I know Queen Elizabeth. I gave her a bouquet of flowers, and I'm very impressed myself. I have a picture of the Queen on the next page. She's a very pleasant lady and looks like someone I know."

"America gave the Queen a whole bunch of flowers, and my grandfather gave her a ring of some sort. He and her were on the radio. I listened to it. It was good. The Queen was saying a speech and at the end I gave her the flowers. The flowers were just beautiful."

"I like the Visitors' Center. It is very large. We were trying to get in the Visitors' when we just got a sign from a policeman. He said, 'Hold!' He had an attack dog behind him, and we nearly got attacked. But he let us through."

"We made it in. We got spilled up before the announcement. We had a little suitcase, and the bomb-dog sniffed our suitcase for bombs when we got the bowway. So after I gave her the bowway, my sister and I went home with my mother, and that's the end of me and Queen Elizabeth."

Le rideau de fer se rouille

[Cet article a été publié dans le numéro du 11 juillet p. 31]

par Joseph C. Harsch

A mon avis, le dénommé rideau de fer n'a jamais vraiment été de fer. Il n'a jamais empêché entièrement le courant des idées et des manières de l'Occident d'atteindre les populations de l'Europe de l'Est, ce qui était probablement son objet. Et il n'a jamais empêché les Occidentaux de s'intéresser aux idées engendrées au Kremlin et parfois de les adopter.

Il a été le plus près d'être de fer pendant la période allant de 1948 à 1953 - les dernières années de la vie de Staline. Très peu d'Occidentaux furent autorisés à voyager à l'est du rideau pendant ces années-là et peu de gens vivaient à l'intérieur de l'empire de Staline furent autorisés à en sortir. C'est fut la période d'attachement maximum du rideau.

Nous avons de loin dépassé l'an mil-neuf-cent-quinze-trois. Le dégel commença presque immédiatement après la mort de Staline cette année-là. De petits ruisseaux d'idées commencèrent à se faufiler à travers ce rideau. Les ruisseaux se transformèrent en rivières au temps de Khrouchchev. Le flux et le reflux des idées a été variable depuis lors, comme s'il changeait selon les saisons. Cependant un courant d'idées dans les deux sens n'a jamais cessé. Le courant est gelé en ce moment même. Moscou ne permet pas un courant de personnes et d'idées aussi libre que celui prévu et auquel on s'attendait à la suite des accords d'Helsinki, mais le courant est substantiel - à tel point qu'il est devenu le problème politique principal des deux côtés de cette ancienne ligne Staline dénommée par Winston Churchill rideau de fer.

A l'ouest du rideau, en France, en Italie et en Espagne, le problème politique central est

comment prendre des mesures à l'égard des partis communistes qui croissent en popularité à mesure qu'ils affirment leur indépendance de Moscou.

A l'est du rideau le problème politique central est comment prendre des dispositions vis-à-vis des impulsions des gens pour les libertés qui sont considérées comme chose établie à l'Occident et qui sont encore largement refusées dans les pays gouvernés autrefois par Joseph Staline. Ces impulsions ont influencé les gouvernements et la politique des états plus petits qui de façon diverse recherchent tous une plus grande liberté vis-à-vis de Moscou.

En Mars 1946, à Fulton, dans le Missouri, Churchill a dit :

« De Stettin sur la Baltique à Trieste sur l'Adriatique, un rideau de fer est descendu à travers le continent. Derrière cette ligne se trouvent toutes les capitales des anciens états de l'Europe centrale et orientale, Varsovie, Berlin, Prague, Vienne, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucarest et Sofia ; toutes ces villes célèbres et les populations qui les entourent se trouvent dans la sphère d'influence soviétique et toutes sont sujettes, d'une façon ou d'une autre, non seulement à l'influence soviétique mais aussi à un degré de contrôle très élevé et grandissant de la part de Moscou. » Les choses ont changé pour le mieux depuis lors. La moitié de Berlin est libre. Vienne et Belgrade sont libres. Et dans les autres capitales il n'est plus vrai que Moscou peut exercer « un contrôle grandissant ». Au contraire, Moscou s'accroche à une autorité de moins en moins grande. Cette autorité s'amoindrit parce que dans toutes ces grandes villes de l'Europe du passé - sauf

probablement pour Sofia - il y a un éloignement persistant de Moscou auquel Moscou résiste de son mieux, mais jamais avec un succès total. Une par une, petit à petit, parfois avec des retours en arrière, ces villes récupèrent un certain contrôle sur leur propre destinée.

A l'ouest de la ligne, il y a une méfiance compréhensible envers les partis communistes locaux. Depuis que l'étiquette eurocommunisme a été généralement adoptée (il y a environ deux ans) un soupçon a existé entre autres que l'affirmation communiste d'indépendance envers Moscou était tactique plutôt que sincère et pouvait ne rien être de plus qu'une ruse du Kremlin. Mais les raisons de ce soupçon se sont de beaucoup amoindries dernièrement.

Ce qui a été le plus impressionnant c'est l'attaque dirigée contre le chef du parti communiste espagnol, Santiago Carrillo, dans *Temps nouveaux*, le principal hebdomadaire de Moscou sur la politique étrangère, et la réponse faite par M. Carrillo et ses principaux adjoints en Espagne.

L'article du 23 juin de *Temps nouveaux* dit que l'eurocommunisme « fabriqué par des théoriciens bourgeois », a pour objet de diviser le mouvement communiste mondial et essaye de discréditer l'Union soviétique « dans des termes que la plupart des écrivains réactionnaires eux-mêmes ne se risquent pas à utiliser souvent. » Trois jours plus tard, le 28 juin, la totalité des 180 membres du comité central du parti communiste espagnol publia une réplique ferme et acerbe. Elle accusait Moscou d'utiliser « l'anathème et l'excommunication »

disant que cette pratique est l'une des raisons pour lesquelles le communisme de style soviétique « ne peut être présenté comme un modèle idéal de la société socialiste » et affirmait que « le système appelé eurocommunisme offre l'unique alternative valable pour l'avancement du socialisme » dans les pays de l'Europe occidentale.

Depuis lors la position du parti espagnol a été approuvée par Dolores Ibarruri, connue pendant la guerre civile espagnole comme la Pasionaria, et par d'autres personnalités plus dures du parti communiste espagnol. Elle a été applaudie par le parti communiste yougoslave qui fut le premier à rompre avec la discipline de Moscou. Et M. Carrillo a organisé une conférence de presse au cours de laquelle il a qualifié l'attaque de Moscou de « stalinisme », comparé l'attaque de *Temps nouveaux* à « l'excommunication par le Saint-Office » et pensé qu'il était possible que Moscou essaye maintenant de mettre sur pied un parti communiste rival en Espagne.

En décidant si l'eurocommunisme est sincère ou s'il est une ruse il faut se rappeler que la rupture de la Yougoslavie d'avec Moscou a été longtemps appelée une ruse par les Occidentaux incrédules. La même chose fut dite de la rupture avec la Chine. Les Yougoslaves ont poursuivi leur propre route depuis 1947. Les Chinois ont été si indépendants depuis 1960 que les Soviétiques entretiennent une armée d'un million d'hommes sur leur frontière commune. Le moment est probablement venu d'accepter l'eurocommunisme comme étant vraiment aussi indépendant de Moscou que le communisme yougoslave et chinois.

Der Eiserne Vorhang verrostet

[Dieser Artikel erschien in englischer Sprache in der Ausgabe vom 11. Juli, Seite 31.]

Von Joseph C. Harsch

Molnes Erachens war der sogenannte Eiserne Vorhang niemals wirklich eisen. Er konnte niemals den Strom westlicher Ideen, westlicher Sitten und Gebräuche nach Osteuropa gänzlich aufhalten, was wahrscheinlich sein Zweck war. Noch konnte er je die Menschen im Westen daran hindern, an den aus dem Kreni kommenden Ideen interessiert zu sein und sie mitunter zu akzeptieren.

Zwischen 1948 und 1953, den letzten Lebensjahren Stalins, kam der Eiserne Vorhang seinem Zweck am nächsten. Nur wenigen aus dem Westen war es in jener Zeit erlaubt, tatsächlich des Vorhangs zu reisen, und wenigen, die innerhalb der Grenzen des stalinistischen Imperiums lebten, war es gestattet, das Land zu verlassen. Der Vorhang war zu der Zeit am undurchdringlichsten.

1953 liegt nun weit zurück. Beinahe unmittelbar nach Stalins Tod begann noch im selben Jahr das Eis zu schmelzen. Kleine Bäche von Ideen sickerten durch den Vorhang. Während der Khruschtschow-Periode schwellen die Bäche zu Flüssen an. Seit der Zeit fällt und steigt der Strom von Gedankten hin und her, wie mit den Jahreszeiten. Doch weder in der einen noch in der anderen Richtung ist der Strom je vorzeitig. Zur Zeit ist er leicht zu erkennen. Moskau läßt einen so freien Strom von Menschen und Ideen nicht zu, wie er nach den Texten von Helsinki vorgesehen war und erwartet wurde; doch der Strom ist ziemlich stark - ja, so stark, daß er auf beiden Seiten der alten Stalla-Linie, die Winston Churchill als den Eiserne Vorhang bezeichnete, zu dem hauptsächlichsten politischen Problem wurde.

Westlich des Vorhangs, in Frankreich, Italien und Spanien, besteht das größte politische Problem darin, wie man mit dem kommunistischen Partien fertig werden kann, die immer mehr Anhänger finden. Je mehr sie ihre Unabhängigkeit von Moskau erklären.

Östlich des Vorhangs besteht die größte politische Schwierigkeit darin, wie man mit dem Verlangen der Menschen nach den Freiheiten fertig werden kann, die im Westen für selbstverständlich gehalten und zum großen Teil in Ländern, die einst von Josef Stalin beherrscht wurden, den Menschen vorgelegt werden. Dieses Verlangen hat die Regierung und die politische Linie der Regierung kleinerer Länder beeinflußt, die alle auf ihre eigene unterschiedliche Weise größere Freiheit von Moskau anstreben.

Im März 1946 sagte Churchill in Fulton, Missouri:

« Von Stettin an der Ostsee bis Triest an der Adria hat sich ein eiserner Vorhang herabgesenkt. Hinter dieser Linie liegen alle Hauptstädte der alten Länder Mittel- und Osteuropas, Warschau, Berlin, Prag, Wien, Budapest, Belgrad, Bukarest und Sofia, diese berühmten Städte und die Bevölkerung in ihrer Umgebung befinden sich im sowjetischen Bereich, und alle stehen auf die eine oder andere Weise nicht nur unter sowjetischem Einfluß, sondern auch in höchstem und wachsendem Grade unter der Herrschaft Moskaus. »

Die Dinge haben sich seit der Zeit zum Besseren gewendet. Die Hälfte Berlins ist frei. Wien und Belgrad sind frei. Und von den anderen Städten kann man nicht mehr sagen, daß Moskau « immer mehr Herrschaft » auf sie ausüben könne. Im Gegenteil, Moskau klammert sich an seine schwindende Herrschaft. Sie nimmt ab, weil in all jenen einst großen Städten Europas - Sofia vielleicht ausgenommen - beständig eine Loslösung von Moskau angestrebt wird, was Moskau mit aller Kraft zu verhindern sucht, aber niemals mit vollem Erfolg. Diese Städte gewinnen eine nach der anderen, Schritt für Schritt - mitunter mit Rückschlägen - etwas von ihrer Kontrolle über ihr eigenes Schicksal zurück.

Westlich der Linie herrscht ein verständliches Mißtrauen gegenüber den örtlichen kommunistischen Parteien. Seitdem die Bezeichnung «Eurokommunismus» allgemein aufgegriffen wurde (etwa vor zwei Jahren), hat u. a. der Vorzicht bestanden, daß es ein faktischer Scheitern der Kommunisten gewesen sei, ihre Unabhängigkeit von Moskau zu erklären, daß es nicht durch gemeint sei und nichts anderes als ein Trick des Krenis sein könne. Doch in letzter Zeit wurden die Gründe für solche Vermutungen stark untergraben.

Am eindrucksvollsten war die Attacke, die Moskau größte Wochenzeitschrift für ausländische Angelegenheiten, *Neue Zeiten*, gegen den Führer der spanischen kommunistischen Partei, Santiago Carrillo, führte, und die Reaktion Señor Carrillos und seiner führenden Mitarbeiter in Spanien.

In dem am 23. Juni in den *Neuen Zeiten* veröffentlichten Artikel heißt es, der «Eurokommunismus sei von »bürgerlichen Theorien« geprägt worden, man wolle damit die kommunistische Bewegung in der Welt spalten und versuchen, die Sowjetunion in Mißkredit zu bringen; »mit Worten, die selbst die radikalsten Kritiker nicht oft zu gebrauchen wagen«

Drei Tage danach, am 28. Juni, gab das gesamte Zentralkomitee von 180 Mitgliedern der spanischen kommunistischen Partei eine entschlossene und scharfe Erwiderung heraus. Es beschuldigte Moskau, sich «des Bannfluchs und der Exkommunikation» zu bedienen, legte dieses Verhalten als einen der Gründe dar, warum der Kommunismus in sowjetischem Stil nicht als ein Ideal für eine sozialistische Gesellschaft hingestellt werden könne, und erklärte ferner, daß «der Weg, Eurokommunismus genannt, die einzige Alternative sei», um die Länder im westlichen Europa für den Sozialismus zu gewinnen.

Inzwischen wurde die Linie der spanischen Partei von Dolores Ibarruri, der während des spanischen Bürgerkriegs als «La Pasionaria» bekannt war, und von anderen radikalen Mitgliedern der spanischen Partei gutgeheißen. Die kommunistische Partei in Jugoslawien, die sich als erste von der Herrschaft Moskaus los sagte, äußerte ihren Beifall. Und Señor Carrillo hielt eine Pressekonferenz, auf der er die Attacke Moskaus als »stalinistisch« bezeichnete, den Angriff in den *Neuen Zeiten* mit »Exkommunikation durch das Heilige Offizium« verglich und die Möglichkeit nicht ausschloß, daß Moskau nun versuchen werde, in Spanien eine zweite kommunistische Partei als Rivalen aufzustellen.

Wenn wir darüber entscheiden wollen, ob der Eurokommunismus echt oder eine Vortäuschung ist, dürfen wir nicht vergessen, daß die westlichen Zweifler die Loslösung Jugoslawiens von Moskau lange Zeit für einen Trick hielten. Dasselbe wurde über die Loslösung Chinas gesagt. Seit 1947 gehen nun die Jugoslawen ihren eigenen Weg. Die Chinesen haben seit 1960 eine solche Unabhängigkeit gezeigt, daß die Sowjets eine Armee von einer Million an ihrer gemeinsamen Grenze unterhalten. Wahrscheinlich ist es an der Zeit, den Eurokommunismus als ebenso unabhängig von Moskau zu betrachten, wie der Kommunismus in Jugoslawien und China es ist.

Yah . . . Jimmy is a sissy . . . Jimmy is a sissy . . .



Breschnev hargus Carter parce qu'il courtise les «droits de l'homme»
Breschnev macht sich über Carter lustig, weil er mit den
«Menschenrechten» geht

The Christian Science Monitor

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paru dans le Home Forum

(Eine Übersetzung dieses religiösen Artikels erscheint wöchentlich)

Rechercher le bienfait

Quelques-uns de mes souvenirs les meilleurs sont ceux des pires choses qui me soient arrivées. Ce n'est pas que je me complais dans les problèmes, mais ces choses mauvaises m'ont apporté plus que leur part de bienfaits. C'est-à-dire, lorsque je recherchais le bienfait. L'une de mes amies appelait cela « l'envers du bien ». Elle voulait dire par là que les bienfaits ressemblent parfois à leur opposé.

Un certain bien immobilier que je désirais acquérir à tout prix et que je ne pus acheter se trouva être une affaire manquant de sagesse qui m'aurait coûté très cher si je l'avais suivie. Puis quelque chose dans mon propre domaine artistique fit de son mieux pour me « couler » et, en réalité, cela me lança dans un champ d'action tout nouveau qui m'aida grandement dans ma carrière. Dans chacun de ces cas, je dus essayer de faire des plans pour que les choses se produisent selon mes idées préconçues et savoir vraiment que Dieu ne permet pas au mal de triompher - qu'en fait, il n'y a pas de mal qui puisse triompher.

La crise de l'énergie qui semble menacer l'économie mondiale et les conditions d'existence pourrait très bien s'avérer être un tel bienfait. L'ingéniosité de l'humanité est capable de produire des formes d'énergie qui peuvent à la longue être moins onéreuses, aboutir à moins de gaspillage, et ne pas constituer un problème de pollution. Au lieu de vivre parcimonieusement à l'avenir, nos conditions d'existence pourraient être meilleures et nous pourrions vivre plus harmonieusement avec notre environnement.

Cela n'est pas prendre ses désirs pour des réalités. C'est refuser d'accepter le mal comme un élément valable du dessin de Dieu. Il faut que nous cessions de perdre du temps à nous plaindre et ouvrir plutôt notre pensée aux possibilités infinies du bien divin.

Quand Moïse conduisit les enfants d'Israël hors de l'esclavage qu'ils subissaient en Egypte, ils se plaignirent amèrement des tribulations de leur exode. Mais Moïse avait une vision divine, et cela lui donna l'inspiration d'aller de l'avant

quelles que soient les difficultés. A la fin du voyage, il dit à ceux qui le suivaient : « L'Eternel vous a pris, et vous a fait sortir de la fournaise de fer de l'Egypte, afin que vous fussiez un peuple qui lui appartint en propre, comme vous l'êtes aujourd'hui. » Puis il ajouta : « Au sein de ta détresse, toutes ces choses t'arriveront... tu retourneras à l'Eternel, ton Dieu, et tu écouteras sa voix... [Il] ne t'abandonnera point. » La solution ici est de se tourner vers le Seigneur et ensuite d'obéir. Se tourner vers Dieu pour obtenir des solutions est inutile à moins que nous ne prenions vis-à-vis de nous-mêmes l'engagement d'obéir, même si cela peut ne pas être facile. Les Israélites eurent à faire face à bien des épreuves, mais à la fin ils entrèrent dans la Terre promise.

Mary Baker Eddy, qui a découvert et fondé la Science Chrétienne, commence le livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne par ces paroles retentissantes : « Pour ceux qui s'appuient sur l'Infini et qui en font leur soutien, aujourd'hui est gros de bienfaits. » Maintenant même il y a des

bienfaits en réserve pour nous tous. Peut-être avons-nous perdu une chose à laquelle nous tenions beaucoup et déplorons-nous cette perte. Nous pouvons changer cette perte en bienfait en apprenant à estimer davantage le bien spirituel que les possessions matérielles. Aucun bijou ne peut égaler la gratitude d'un ami pour une gentillesse, et il n'y a pas de travail aussi satisfaisant que celui de s'occuper des affaires de Dieu, en exprimant son amour de quelque façon que l'occasion se présente. Si nous cherchons comment être un bienfait pour les autres, nous ne tarderons pas à recevoir des bienfaits.

« Deutéronome 4:20, 30, 31; « Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures », p. vii.

« Christian Science » (Christian Science)

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures » de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.



Windmills outside Alkmaar, North Holland

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden religiösen Artikels

(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Erkenne den Segen

Einige meiner liebsten Erinnerungen sind mit den größten Geschehnissen verbunden, die mir je widerfuhr. Nicht daß ich an Probleme, Gefahren, Kinds, aber jene bitteren Erlebnisse brachten mir reichen Segen - d. h., wenn ich willens war, den Segen zu erkennen. Eine Bekannte von mir nannte Segnungen dieser Art „Gutes in umgekehrter Form“. Damit wollte sie sagen, daß diese Segnungen bisweilen ihrem Gegenteil zu gleichen scheinen.

So stellte es sich z. B. heraus, daß ein Grundstück, das ich unbedingt erwerben wollte, aber nicht bekam, eine unkluge Kapitalanlage gewesen wäre und mich sehr viel Geld gekostet hätte. Ein anderes Mal versuchte jemand, der auf demselben Kunstgebiet tätig war wie ich, nach Kräften meine Arbeit zu untergraben, und steuerte mich dadurch in ein völlig neues Arbeitsgebiet hinein, das für meine Karriere sehr förderlich war. In beiden Fällen mußte ich die Erwartung aufgeben, daß sich alles so entwickeln würde, wie ich es mir vorgestellt hatte. Statt dessen mußte ich lernen, daran festzuhalten, daß Gott das Böse nicht triumphieren läßt, ja, daß

es in Wirklichkeit nichts Böses gibt, das triumphieren könnte.

Die Energiekrise, die heute die Weltwirtschaft und unsere Lebensbedingungen zu bedrohen scheint, kann sich sehr wohl als ein Segen solcher Art erweisen. Die Erfindungsgabe der Menschen befähigt sie, Energieformen zu entdecken, die auf lange Sicht gesehen billiger, weniger verschwenderisch und sauberer in ihren Auswirkungen sein mögen. Anstelle eines verminderten Wohlstands erwartet uns womöglich eine Zukunft, in der wir besser und in größerer Harmonie mit unserer Umwelt leben können.

Dies ist nicht Wunschenken; wir wollen uns vielmehr, das Böse als einen wirksamen Bestandteil von Gottes Plan zu akzeptieren. Wir müssen damit aufhören, unsere Zeit mit Klagen zu verschwenden, und uns den unendlichen Möglichkeiten des göttlichen Guten öffnen.

Als Mose die Kinder Israels aus ihrer Versklavung unter den Ägyptern herausführte, beklagten sie sich bitterlich über die Widerwärtigkeiten, die sie während ihres Auszugs durchzustehen hatten. Aber Mose folgte einer göttlichen Vision, und sie

inspirierte ihn, allen Schwierigkeiten zum Trotz vorwärtszugehen. Am Ende der Wanderung, sagte er zu den Israeliten: „Aber hat der Herr angenommen und aus dem glühenden Ofen, nämlich aus Ägypten, geführt, daß ihr das Volk sein sollt, das allein ihm gehört.“ Und dann fügte er hinzu: „Wenn du geknagst sein wirst und dich das alles treffen wird... und du dich bekehrst wirst zu dem Herrn, deinem Gott, und seiner Stimme gehorchen... wird er dich nicht verlassen.“ Der springende Punkt ist hier, daß wir uns Gott zuwenden und ihm dann auch gehorchen müssen. Es ist zwecklos, sich zur Lösung von Problemen an Gott zu wenden, wenn man nicht absolut gewillt ist, ihm zu gehorchen, sollte es auch schwer sein. Die Israeliten hatten so manches Ungemach zu erdulden, schließlich erreichten sie aber doch das Gelobte Land.

Mary Baker Eddy, die die Christliche Wissenschaft entdeckte und gründete, beginnt das Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft mit den auftrüttelnden Worten: „Für alle, die sich auf den erhaltenden Unendlichen verlassen, ist das Heute reich an Segnungen.“ In diesem gegenwärtigen

Augenblick warten auf alle von uns reiche Segnungen. Möglicherweise haben wir etwas Kostbares verloren und den Verlust betrauert. Wenn wir aber lernen, gelöstes Gut mehr zu schätzen als materiellen Besitz, können wir diesen Verlust in einen Segen verwandeln. Kein Kleinod gleicht im Wert der Dankbarkeit eines Freundes für eine Freundschaft. Und keine Beschäftigung ist so befriedigend wie das Tätigsein für Gott, das Bemühen, Seine Liebe in jeder nur möglichen Weise zum Ausdruck zu bringen. Wenn wir danach streben, ein Segen zu sein, werden wir selbst sehr bald Segen empfangen.

« 5. Mose 4:20, 30, 31 [u. der engl. Bibel]; « Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift », S. vii.

« Christian Science » (Christian Science)

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, « Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift » von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lagerstätten der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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A friend to all creatures

Letter to Mr. Van Der Post

Our mail service is like having a beloved eccentric in the family. One has to make explanations. A mail delivery three times a year? Yes, and sometimes as the letters increase that are to be put in the small trunk carried by the two boatmen from the Rio Negro, I let a letter go unwritten: "Someday, somehow, I'll communicate."

Listening to the BBC World Service several months ago I drafted mentally such a letter and filed it away. The program was Book Choice, and the book was a study of Carl Gustav Jung by Laurens Van Der Post. An excerpt was given of the author telling Carl Jung of the occasions when he went into the Bush to hunt animals for food and all nature seemed to be aware of his secret intent. This experience was shared, said the author, by others he had talked with, both primitive and civilized in various places. Jung's response was quoted as a sad murmur: "And still they go on denying the collective unconscious."

The reference to hunting had quickened our attention since we live as a nonhunting family in a wilderness. Our foothill "island" between the swamps of the Upper Rio Negro Valley and the Guiana Highlands does not harbor much wildlife. But slowly we have become aware of other creatures and their willingness to be known. A flock of the Black Curassows roosts close to our hut; the Capuchin monkeys come by with greetings from the youngsters, and the rare wild Amazonian dog utters his short gruff bark from across the river. Once he showed himself to Rebecca as she sat in the dooryard. These animals may have encountered civilized hunters in past decades, and perhaps even primitive natives before that, because animals that have never encountered man—or man as a hunter—are very rare. Such animals can be considered in different disposition, a fact suggested by a British naturalist who is breeding Siberian tigers in captivity. The tigers present no serious problems despite their formidable size. The felines that are difficult, unpredictable or menacing are those species with a long history of living close to predatory man. "It would take a gentler and wiser humanity before our Siberian tigers could be placed back in their own habitat with any chance of survival."

"And still they go on denying the collective unconscious..." Started I sat up and turned to Harry: "What is he saying?"

"I think he is merely citing a common experience of different men in different places. I doubt it has any special reference to hunting. Few persons recognize guilt in killing animals, perhaps he does. It is not unconsciousness, anyway."

"Maybe," suggested Rebecca, "it is just the way people feel, just as we do when we decide we have to go fishing to get something to eat and yet we know we won't catch anything because we really don't want to go fishing."

True enough, when we sift our human experience we find basic ingredients common to all. In humanity's relationships with animals there are the predictable responses. But Jung uses the word collective... Does this mean that in our daily activity in the garden clearing, up on the hillside fruit tree planting or down by the river, we are continuously involved in an intimacy with all nature, yet signal me without direct sight or sound to the wild creatures and ourselves? In an intimacy that involves us in a continuous creation?

If this is so then I need not struggle with the three-months mail service, sending a letter from Brazil to South Africa... My task is to be knowingly a friend to all creatures, and thus by befriending to know.

Jan Little

Down from the hills

Boy of Iliad

Rides his donkey into Port au Prince
Rides down from the hills
In his sun-white shirt
A wilderness that comes of women
Beating their wings on the stones
Of mountain streams
Rides his donkey in fullest flower
We would give him the world if we could
But he already has it
Has the world.

Emilie Glen

Born to sing

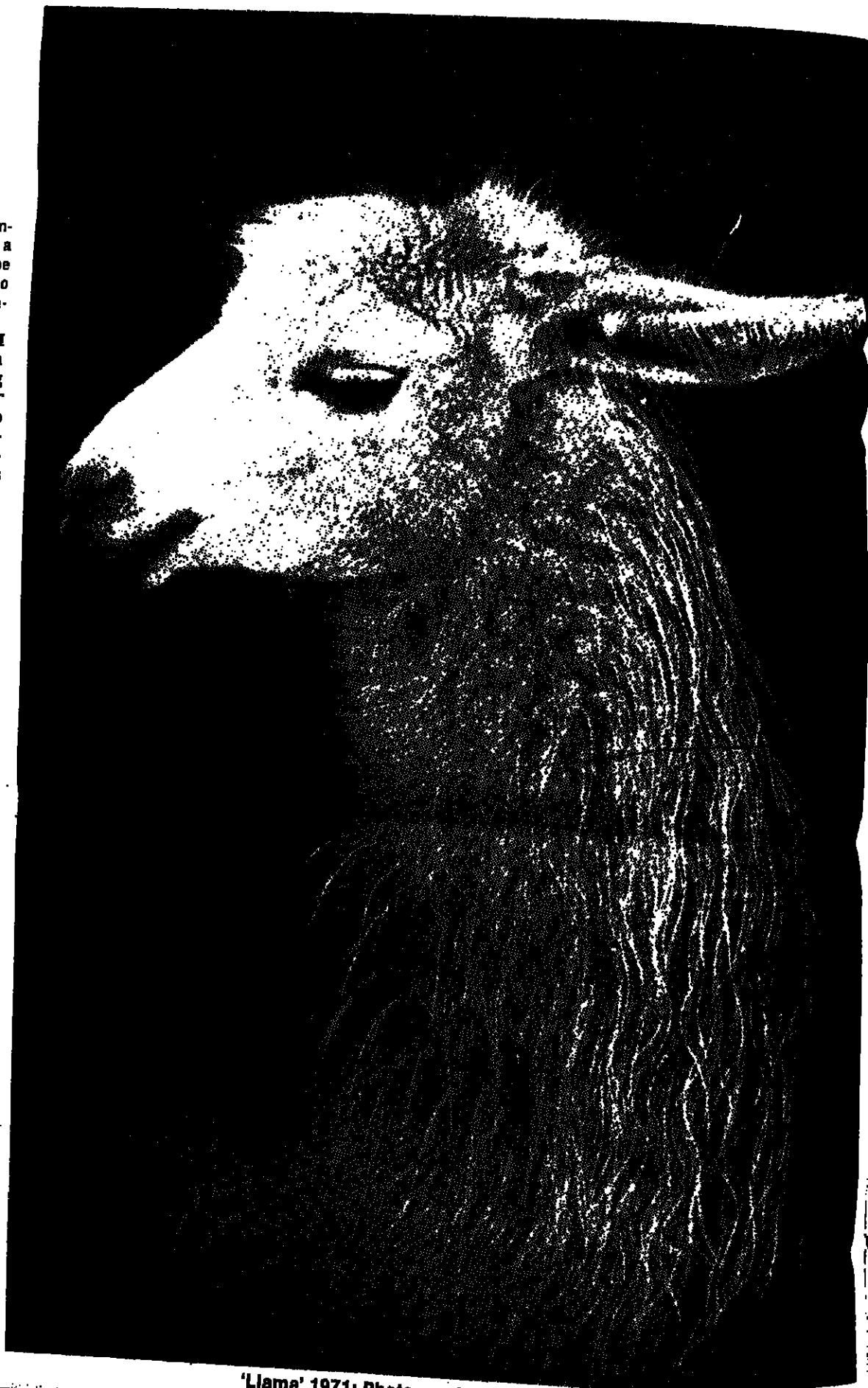
Once on a summer day I saw
The sky of noon without a flaw
Save for the thinnest rim of moons.
I saw the grass on windy dunes
Shake out the sun in golden notes.
And all the birds with silver throats
Were trilling in the secret wood.
And suddenly I understood
My own relation to it all.
I saw the lights upon the wall,
And knew just where my heart belongs,
And why I too am full of songs.

Nonee Nolan

Point of view

Your letter was received today:
The mail man marked it, "Post-
age Due."
One thing for certain I can say—
Your letter was received today.
It isn't often I will pay
To read your heavy point of view.

Paul Armstrong



'Llama' 1971: Photograph by Julie O'Neill

Are we moving fast enough?

The Cetaceans hold an important lesson for us. The lesson is not about whales and dolphins, but about ourselves. There is at least moderately convincing evidence that there is another class of intelligent beings on earth besides ourselves. They have behaved benignly and in many cases affectionately toward us. We have systematically slaughtered them.

It is at this point that the ultimate significance of dolphins in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence emerges. It is not a question of whether we are emotionally prepared in the long run to confront a message from the stars. It is whether we can develop a sense that being with quite different evolutionary histories, beings who may look far different from us, even "monstrous," may, nevertheless, be worthy of friendship and reverence, brotherhood and trust. We have far to go; while there is every sign that the human community is moving in this direction, the question is, are we moving fast enough? The most likely contact with extraterrestrial intelligence is with a society far more advanced than we. But we will not at any time in the foreseeable future be in the position of the American Indians or the Vietnamese—colonial barbarity practiced on us by a technologically more advanced civilization—because of the great spaces between the stars and what I believe is the neutrality of benignity of any civilization that has survived long enough for us to make contact with it. Nor will the situation be the other way around, terrestrial predation on extraterrestrial civilizations—they are too far away from us and we are relatively powerless. Contact with another intelligent species on a planet of some other star—a species biologically far more different from us than dolphins or whales—may help us to cast off our baggage of accumulated jingoisms, from nationalism to human chauvinism. Though the search for extraterrestrial intelligence may take a very long time, we could not do better than to start with a program of rehumanization by

making friends with the whales and the dolphins.

Because whales and dolphins have no hands, tentacles, or other manipulative organs, their intelligence cannot be worked out in technology. What is left? Payne has recorded examples of very long songs sung by the humpback whale; some of the songs were as long as half an hour or more. A few of them appear to be repeatable, virtually phoneme by phoneme; somewhat later the entire cycle of sounds comes out virtually identical once again.

I calculate that the approximate number of bits of information (individual yes/no questions necessary to characterize the song) in a whale song of half an hour's length is between a million and a hundred million bits. Because of the very large frequency variation in these songs, I have assumed that the frequency is important in the content of the song—or, put another way, that whale language is tonal. If it is not as tonal as I guess, the number of bits in such a song may go down by a factor of ten. Now, a million bits is approximately the number of bits in *The Odyssey* or the Icelandic *Eddas*.

Is it possible that the intelligence of Cetaceans is channeled into the equivalent of epic poetry, history, and elaborate codes of social interaction? Are whales and dolphins like human Homers before the invention of writing, telling of great deeds done in years gone by in the depths and far reaches of the sea? Is there a kind of *Moby Dick* in reverse—a tragedy, from the point of view of a whale, of a compulsive and implacable enemy, of unprovoked attacks by strange wooden and metal beasts plying the seas and laden with humans?

Carl Sagan

From *The Cosmic Connection*, ©1973, Doubleday.

Dr. Sagan is Director of Laboratory Planetary Studies at Cornell University.

Man's best friend?

Pig, like the Dow Jones Average, has gone through many vicissitudes.

"This little pig went to market," squeal the ladies, tugging at the toes of the long-suffering baby.

Beatrice Potter's *Pigling Bland* was a "sodato little pig," until he went dancing over the hills and far away with the "perfectly lovely little black Berkshire pig" with the "twinkly little screwed up eyes, a double chin and short turned up nose." Pig-Wig was certainly most seductive.

Very appealing also is *Piglet*, of Christ-opher Robin's family: a little self-centered, perhaps, and not very brave where Hoffalumps are concerned. But a friendly, simple-hearted fellow withal—qualities much to be desired by the best and the worst of us.

And of course piggy-banks are splendidly friendly pigs. They will take care of your pennies until such time as you feel an urge to buy a toffee apple or pay your income tax or take your best friend to the theatre, when they will disgorge your savings with generous abandon.

On the other hand: "Don't be a pig" said my brother in the nursery, as I thoughtfully selected the largest chocolate from the box Aunt Flo had brought us. More gently, Aunt Flo would say: "Don't you think you're being just a teeny weeny little bit piggy?"

Then there was the little girl, shouting rudely at the grown-up: "You're a pig!" until, remembering this same grown-up's many kindnesses, she added mitigatingly, "But a kind pig." And at school we had the ridiculous saying: "Silence in the pig market; the big pig speaks first," which could produce a full minute's silence, before our giggles overcame us.

In this more sophisticated age we have male chauvinist pigs, and, with the Sex Discrimination Act in Britain, I shouldn't wonder but that we won't soon have female chauvinist pigs (but will we really call them pigs?).

There used to be little pink pigs made of icing sugar when I had threepence a week pocket money, but now they seem to have disappeared in favour of sugar babies in pink and blue.

It is time somebody came to the rescue of pig. And somebody has. A nonagenarian friend of mine has pronounced: "A dog looks up to you; a cat looks down on you; but a pig looks you straight in the eye."

In this egalitarian age, let us not become disillusioned. If we are to have no heroes, let us also be sure there are no serfs. My best friends are splendid pigs. And that, speaking pig to pig, is the highest accolade I can award them.

Rosemary Cobham

The Monitor's religious article

Look for the blessing

Some of the best memories I have are of the worst things that have happened to me. It's not that I relish problems, but these bad things turned out to bring more than their share of blessings. That is, when I looked for the blessing. A friend of mine called this "upside-down good." What she meant was that blessings sometimes look like their opposite.

A certain piece of real estate I'd desperately wanted and could not get turned out to be an unwise proposition that would have cost me dearly had I bought it. Then someone in my own field of art did his best to "sink my boat" and actually launched me into a whole new field of endeavor that greatly helped my career. In each case I had to stop planning to have things go my preconceived way and to really know that God does not permit evil to triumph—that, in fact, there is no evil to triumph.

The energy crisis that seems to threaten the world's economy and living conditions could very well prove to be such a blessing. Mankind's inventiveness is capable of producing forms of energy that may in the long run be less expensive, less wasteful, and less of a pollution problem. Rather than living stringently in the future, we could be better off and existing more harmoniously with our environment.

This is not wishful thinking. It is a refusal to accept evil as a valid element of God's scheme of things. We need to stop wasting time in complaint and open our thoughts to the infinite possibilities of divine good.

When Moses led the children of Israel out of their Egyptian bondage, they complained bitterly about the tribulation of their exodus. But Moses had a divine vision, and this inspired him to go ahead under all difficulties. At the end of the journey he said to his followers, "The Lord hath taken you, and brought you forth out of the iron furnace, even out of Egypt, to be unto him a people of inheritance." Then he said, "When thou art in tribulation, and all these things are come upon thee... if thou turn to the Lord thy God, and shalt be obedient unto his voice... he will not forsake thee." The key here is to turn to the Lord and then to obey. Turning to God for answers is useless unless there is a commitment with oneself to obey, even though this may not be easy. The Israelites had many hardships to face, but in the end they entered the Promised Land.

Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, begins the textbook of Christian Science with these trumpet words: "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings." Right now there are blessings waiting for us all. Maybe we've lost something we have treasured.

BIBLE VERSE

Praise ye the Lord. Praise God in his sanctuary: praise him in the firmament of his power. Praise him for his mighty acts: praise him according to his excellent greatness. Let every thing that hath breath praise the Lord. Praise ye the Lord.

Psalms 150: 1, 2, 6

sured and have been mourning the loss. We can turn it into a blessing by learning to value spiritual good over material possessions. No jewel could equal a friend's gratitude for a kindness. And there is no job so satisfying as being about God's business, expressing His love in every way that presents itself. If we look for ways to be a blessing, we will receive blessings soon enough.

*Deuteronomy 4:20, 30, 31; **Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. vii.

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In the Bible God promises, "I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds."

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OPINION AND...

Joseph C. Harsch

Mr. Carter vs. Mr. Begin

The new Prime Minister of Israel, Menachem Begin, is due shortly in Washington for his first meeting with President Carter. The preliminaries have been heated. Mr. Begin has stated repeatedly in public that Israel should never give up any of the West Bank, a territory taken from Jordan in the 1967 war and inhabited by some 700,000 Arabs. Mr. Carter has taken the position that all Arab territory occupied by Israel since 1967 must be up for negotiation.

Thus the two men will meet from positions which certainly on the surface and in one respect are incompatible. This has caused some serious surprise. It should not. The central feature of the matter is that Mr. Carter has allowed a fact to appear in public which his immediate predecessors more or less glossed over. That fact is that the interests of the United States and of Israel are not identical at all points.

The national interests of the two countries overlap on many things. Washington is as committed to the survival of the state of Israel as is Israel itself. There has never been any wavering on that point in Washington since the day Israel became an independent state. Every president from Harry Truman onward has repeated the commitment to the survival of Israel.

But the people of the United States have a general interest in the Middle East which is apart from the commitment to Israel and which conditions the attitude of the government of the United States toward the question of ways and means involved in the survival of Israel.

The primary general interest of the people of the United States is in a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. That is the condition which for four reasons would best serve American interests.

1. It would permit the United States to enjoy easy relations with the Arab states which are major suppliers of American oil and important customers of American goods.

2. It would relieve Washington of the danger of being drawn by Middle East conflict into another confrontation with the Soviet Union. This danger is always present so long as Israel and the Arab states are in a condition of hostility with each other.

3. It would relieve the United States of the cost of sustaining Israel in the present state of hostility with the Arabs. That cost is approximately \$2 billion a year.

4. It would permit the United States to concentrate its attention and energy on other foreign policy matters. In particular it would

clear away from American relations with its West European allies a feeling among them that their interests have sometimes been subordinated to those of Israel.

None of these four reasons influences Israeli policy. Israel is concerned first with its own security and second with its territories. Many Israelis, particularly on the political right wing, contend as does Mr. Begin, that Israel is entitled for Biblical and theological reasons to hold those lands on the West Bank which their ancestors led by Joshua once took from the Canaanites. They want the West Bank as a permanent part of Israel.

The desire of Mr. Begin and his personal followers to keep the West Bank is incompatible with the American desire to obtain a peaceful settlement. The West Bank is full of Arabs. The interests and welfare of those Arabs are of major concern to all the other Arabs. The Arab countries are united on the proposition that there must be a homeland for Arabs in Palestine. To all the Arabs the West Bank is and must remain Arab territory.

This leads to a basic premise in Washington calculation that a peaceful settlement requires the surrender by Israel of the West Bank. A second premise is that Israel is viable both

economically and militarily without the West Bank. Indeed, it is argued in Washington that Israel would be better off without the West Bank because of the population factor.

If Israel kept the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem the number of Arabs under Israeli rule would reach nearly two million. There are three million Jews in Israel. Arabs are breeding faster than Jews. How long would the narrow majority of Jews remain a majority and how successful would such a combination be? How long could it last? Washington does not think that Israel should keep the West Bank, or could successfully do so for any length of time.

It will certainly not be easy for Mr. Begin to accept Washington reasoning on all these matters. Washington's premises are not his premises. Many Israelis do not favor annexation of the West Bank, but still feel that Israel must keep military control of it for the sake of its own security. Some are equally afraid to keep it and to let it go.

Thus the meeting between Mr. Carter and Mr. Begin will not be an easy one. Each must put the general interests of his own country first. Those general interests are not identical.

The search for something for nothing

Melvin Maddocks

Once upon a time, maybe in another world, there lived a race of people who bought new cars for less than \$1,000 (and no excise!). Following the little red line on their free road maps, they toiled along highways without tolls to public beaches that, naturally, charged nothing for parking. Not to mention, for swimming. No wonder these most fortunate of beings stretched out in the July sun, drank lemonade from the giveaway glasses that came with each five gallons of cheap, cheap gasoline, and sang songs featuring curious lyrics, like: "The best things in life are free."

"They" were, of course, "we," just a few — well, quite a few — years ago.

Do we hear you protest, as you shed one more tear for the Good Old Days, that we're loading the argument by talking about summer during a particularly nasty winter? So be it. Still, admit it — the thought of something-for-nothing, not the thought of 80 (mmm!) degrees is finally what draws that frozen tear from your eye.

With canny appreciation for our dearest illusion, Jeffrey Feldman and Mark Weiss have compiled "The Catalog of Free Things," published by William Morrow — not, alas, for free. It costs you \$4.95 to acquire "a directory of hundreds of sources of absolutely free gifts." But the thought is there — and how!

"Free. Free. FREE." The perennial chant of hope leaps off the catalog's cover beside the illustration of a smiling postman unloading a bag of send-away offers like your own ZIP code Santa Claus.

For free, it seems, one is entitled to both one's services and one's fantasies — ranging from a hard-headed little pamphlet urging you to "Build Closets for Your Home" to a 130-page handbook and travel guide to Pakistan that practically sings its own accompaniment.

If you're short of causes and don't want to be the last one on your block to get in on sequoias, there's an absolutely no-charge booklet called "Help Bring Back the Chestnuts."

For the hungry freebie-seeker, cultural facts about yogurt, recipes for bagels, and everything you always wanted to know about lamb and were afraid to ask just stand waiting — a mouth-watering postage stamp away.

"Senior citizens" can receive their euphemistic instructions on the art of retirement, at no Social Security expense.

Kids! A free comic book! "Don't Breathe That Air" — all about pollution. Enough to turn you into your own manual! And there are just stacks of career manuals for the youngster who wants to take a deep breath anyway and push ahead — e.g., "Guide for Future Cattleman."

In this era of inflation when even the cost of water keeps rising, it must be noted that most of the catalog's "free" is free literature — free on paper, as it were. And a lot of that free literature only reminds us how little

else is free. One clutches one's wallet as one reads: "Tips on Financing a Car." Or "How to Meet College Costs," with its matching pamphlet, no doubt, "How to Apply for Grants." Put out by the Ford Foundation, this last brochure may look suspiciously like a bank circulating a handbook on "How to Crack a Safe."

But never mind. It's not simply a matter of book-keeping. "Free," in the end, is an idea, and the idea goes back to our very beginnings. For the infant, its first food, its first love are free in the purest sense. There is, there can be no *quid pro quo* then, and in the deepest recesses of our memory maybe we adults never get over the generosity, the largesse of this introduction. All our lives we continue to define love as that feeling which cannot be bought or sold or bartered. And our notion of paradise is that place where nothing has to be earned, everything is a matter of grace.

We know spaceship earth "77 isn't exactly paradise. But for that very reason we desperately need a paradisaical hint of something-for-nothing.

Don't look now, but isn't the postman dropping something in your mailbox right at this moment? A coupon — a free coupon! — personally addressed to you, "The Resident." And if you merely send the coupon back, for the cost of only a 13-cent stamp and your envelope, you will receive within six weeks — make that eight — a couple of ounces of detergent worth at least nine cents.

In the midst of life's hassles, as Pandora keeps telling us, hope is a sample bottle.

Disentangling from Taiwan

By Pat M. Holt

The forthcoming departure of Leonard Woodcock to be the new head of the United States Liaison Office in Peking and the August visit to China of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance provide a welcome opportunity for moving U.S. policy toward the People's Republic of China off dead-center. It has remained there ever since the Shanghai communiqué of President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai in 1972.

The difficulty is, and has been, Taiwan. But there is no reason this should continue to be so. Indeed, it has already continued far too long.

The position of the Peking Chinese — stated publicly and accepted by the United States in the Nixon-Chou communiqué — is that mainland China and Taiwan are part of one country and that the means of uniting them is a matter to be determined by the Chinese. The mainland Chinese have been unwilling to commit themselves as to what their means might be; specifically, they have been unwilling to renounce the use of force, but neither, except for a brief period about a year ago, have they insisted on

The current Peking line is that when and

how unification takes place is a Chinese matter and is not a factor in U.S.-Chinese relations. This sounds like a way of getting it off. It ought to be enough for the United States, especially when it is coupled with the fact that the Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Straits are well aware that a violent end to the Taiwan question would be a most unsettling event in the Western Pacific and East Asia, and would raise the most serious questions for U.S. policy.

Otherwise, the process of normalizing relations between Washington and Peking has been hung up over the slowness with which Washington, in the Shanghai communiqué and subsequently, the Chinese conditions of normalizing presence in Taiwan, an end to the U.S. military presence in Taiwan, and an end to the U.S. military, and an end to U.S.-Republic of China (Taiwan) diplomatic relations.

None of these, taken by itself, seems unreasonable, and the U.S. military presence has, in fact, been reduced by more than three-fourths. The mutual defense treaty, which came into force in 1955, does not provide that it is effective

live in perpetuity; on the contrary, it provides for its own terms for either party to terminate it on one year's notice. One is hardly wishing on a commitment if he gets out of it by terminating the procedures it prescribes. Contracts are terminated every day on this basis. And if the worst settled, the matter of diplomatic relations could easily and naturally fall into place. The British and Japanese, among others, have found ways to maintain official representation in Taiwan while having ambassadors accredited in Peking.

The Shanghai communiqué of 1972 was followed in 1973 by the Vietnamese peace agreements, and it was argued that the United States ought not to inject a further unsettling factor in the Far East by disturbing its relations with Taiwan at that time. The argument was repeated following the total collapse of non-Communist Indochina in 1975. It will no doubt be heard again in 1977 in the form that the U.S. ought not to withdraw from Taiwan at the same time it is withdrawing, or talking about withdrawing, from South Korea. The whole House may be particularly receptive to this argument in view of the unexpected buzz

saw of opposition it has encountered in Congress to its Korean policy.

But there will always be something happening in the world to provide an excuse for postponing action with respect to China. As a matter of fact, a better case can be made for withdrawing from Taiwan than from Korea. (Thanks to a hundred miles of water, Taiwan is better able to defend itself without American help than is South Korea. Withdrawal from Taiwan would pay immediate dividends in terms of U.S. relations with the People's Republic; the benefits accruing from withdrawal from Korea are more indirect.)

Further, if the U.S. is going to withdraw from Korea, that in itself is all the more reason to get on better speaking terms with the Chinese; there might come a time when the U.S. would wish them to restrain their friends in North Korea.

But quite apart from all of this, the promising initiative which President Nixon took in 1972 ought not to be allowed to wither longer on the vine.

Mr. Holt, former chief of staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is a free-lance writer on public affairs.

COMMENTARY

Joseph C. Harsch

Moscow and the new American weapons

Moscow is upset over the latest news from Washington about weapons. The Carter administration gives every evidence of intending to go ahead into a whole new generation of weapons which the Soviets could not at present duplicate and might not be able to duplicate for a long time.

Moreover it is moving into the development of the new weapons without anguish. It did not call up Moscow first and say, "Would you like to talk before we go ahead?" It did not get into any great public debate about whether the United States should take a long step into the future of weapons technology. Just as a matter of routine President Carter has ordered development and prospective deployment of cruise missiles, has authorized continued development work on the neutron bomb, and is apparently headed toward a decision to explore the best method of taking America's ICBMs out of their fixed silos where they are becoming increasingly vulnerable and making their successors mobile. The code word for this is the MX.

This is science fiction stuff. The neutron bomb does its worst damage in a narrow radius. It would be a powerful weapon against large tank formations with minimum damage to surrounding cities and civilian populations. The cruise missile is a drone which can find its own way up and down valleys and on to its ultimate target without human help.

The MX — well, it could take various forms. No one yet has decided which would be the best. But in any form it would make Moscow's super-big missiles obsolete. The theory of the big missile, at which Moscow excels, is that its extra heavy punch could knock out American fixed missiles without actually hitting them. But to be effective it must have a fixed target at which to aim.

America's present Minuteman missiles in their underground silos are fixed. The location of each one is known and charted. Moscow probably has a missile of its own aimed at each one of those silos. But if those missiles in their silos are replaced by others which can be trundled about from place to place at will, any

time of day or night — the big Soviet missiles are out of business, a waste of time and money.

The three new American weapons together would shift the strategic balance enormously to American advantages. The neutron bomb would greatly reduce the effectiveness either in diplomacy or war of those 11,000 Soviet tanks we have been hearing so much about in Eastern Europe aimed at West Germany. The MX would make obsolete those big Soviet missiles. One of them, the Soviet SS-18, has an estimated warhead yield of up to 25 megatons. The American Minuteman II has a comparable yield of 2 megatons. There is no point of tossing a 25-megaton missile at random. Without a fixed target it is meaningless.

The cruise missile is merely the most sophisticated weapon available today. It exists already, in experimental form. Mr. Carter has ordered regular production and deployment. The Soviets have nothing comparable in technical quality.

The Soviet news agency Tass claims that these new American weapons would violate the

Vladivostok agreement. According to Tass the essential feature of that agreement was "undiminished security of sides" — meaning that neither the U.S. nor the U.S.S.R. would attempt to deprive the other of "assured deterrence."

Moscow, it seems to me, is about to pay a high price for having been slow to do arms reduction business with Henry Kissinger while Dr. Kissinger was running American foreign policy. Dr. Kissinger worked hard at trying to persuade them to get along with SALT II and with mutual arms reductions in Europe. They stalled on the latter and never agreed to terms on the former which would have been acceptable on Capitol Hill.

Now there is a new President in the White House who seems to see no reason for not going right on ahead into the next generation of weapons which are well beyond the immediate technical competence of Soviet industry. It is Moscow's turn to worry about American intentions. Kromin anxiety is visible.

Which is as far as the story goes today.

Optimism on Namibia

By Robert I. Rothberg

American policymakers, long gloomy over prospects for peace in southern Africa, now express optimism over political change in the arid mandate known as South-West Africa — the modern Namibia. This optimism has a good basis, although there are still many obstacles to the easy transfer of power from white to black.

On the positive side, astute, forceful, and well-timed American diplomatic intervention has persuaded Prime Minister Vorster of South Africa to scrap his long-nurtured plan to impose a complicated multilateral, ethnically defined government on Namibia. An ingenious scheme would have divided the country into 11 "tribal" segments, one fairly large one which would have been controlled by representatives of the 90,000 whites (a tenth of the total population) who now reside in Namibia. The 10 groups of blacks who would have played a major role in ruling the territory would have had their real power divided. The Ovambo, the largest black group with about half of Namibia's total population, would not have been able to elect half of the legislature or exercise power equivalent to its population size. Moreover, the elaborate constitutional proposals devised by delegates from the 11 groups (meeting in the Turnhalle building in Windhoek, Namibia's capital) were so arranged as to minimize the potential influence of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the territory's only liberation movement.

All of this carefully contrived artifice has been scrapped. For the dedicated Namibians who labored so long and diligently to reconcile the claims of black and white, there is frustration and anxiety. But there is also relief, for the compromise had been a mile instead of a horse. It carried no international legitimacy and in no way made it possible for the forces of SWAPO to be reintegrated into Namibia, for valid elections to be held, or for a government to come to power which met the requirements of the United Nations.

It is too soon to know if South-West Africa can become Namibia without bloodshed. Mr. Vorster, however, has agreed to appoint an administrator for the territory who will exercise power during an interim period prior to independence late next year. The present white-dominated legislature in the territory will cease to function. The various ethnic groups who have participated in the Turnhalle deliberations will form one or more political parties. So will SWAPO. There will be elections and, most of all, it appears that Vorster has agreed to some form of United Nations supervision, both of the elections and of the campaigning beforehand. This concession conforms to the demands of the UN General Assembly and to American policy.

Not yet clear is how South African administration and UN supervision can possibly mesh, what conditions may be imposed upon the par-

liament of SWAPO adherents now resident in guerrilla encampments in Angola and Zambia, and how peace and security will be maintained during the interim, pre-election period.

Who will maintain security after the elections? Will the South African Government agree to the withdrawal of its 20,000 troops who hamper SWAPO infiltration from the North?

Who will delimit the constituencies, and on what basis? Will Vorster demand a scheme of proportional representation? What happens, too, if SWAPO fares poorly (as it might in some areas) in the elections? And on what basis, and at what price, will continued South African economic involvement with Namibia be arranged?

Namibia today is completely integrated into the economy of South Africa. It will be no easy task to disentangle the two without curtailing the development of Namibia. There also is the disposition of Walvis Bay, Namibia's only good port. Technically (for curious historical reasons) South African territory, it has been administered since 1921 as a part of South-West Africa. Vorster now intends to use it as a massive bargaining chip.

The road to some form of majority rule is not yet completely clear. But, as a result of the new American pressure, and Vorster's ability to bow to the inevitable (the Turnhalle solution looked increasingly harder to implement

successfully), it may just be possible to demonstrate that peaceful transitions in southern Africa are still achievable.

Making that possibility a reality will depend upon the ability of the Americans to persuade SWAPO and the Organization of African Unity that what has been achieved is viable for Africans even though it does not assure immediate SWAPO control. It is not yet clear that SWAPO, largely led by Ovambo, has the support of Herero, Damara, and other smaller black groups. It is not yet clear that SWAPO can even command the backing of all branches of the Ovambo, who are divided into seven distinct, often antagonistic tribes. For these reasons, as well as its many years as a guerrilla organization, it is not as obvious to SWAPO as it is to Western policymakers that a scrupulously supervised election will necessarily prove beneficial.

It is the task of the United States, abetted by Zambia, Tanzania, Botswana, and Mozambique, to reconcile the political needs of both SWAPO and South Africa in a manner which safeguards the freedom of choice of the peoples of Namibia and provides a secure basis for the development of one of Africa's potentially richest nations.

Professor Rothberg is a political scientist specializing in African affairs at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The unenergetic Americans

By Joseph G. Harrison

Children in the United States talk of a fanciful bird which always flies backward, never forward. Why? Because it is interested only in where it has been, not where it is going. And what is fancy in children seems, when we think of today's energy crisis, to be only too actual with their elders.

For most adult Americans find it agonizingly hard to wrench their thinking away from their country's abundant energy supplies of the past, and fasten their thoughts on the future reality of a world where the sources of energy must be tightly conserved, and where unpleasant sacrifices must accompany efforts to overcome the crisis caused by the looming shortage of oil.

In the light of past history none of this is surprising. Early in the 1500s the Spanish explorers who pushed north from Mexico into what is now the United States did so to find the fabled seven cities of Cibola, whole streets of which were reputed to be occupied by silvermines. When the first Englishman sailed into New England waters, he spoke with wonder of the wealth of fishlike when Europeans settled along the American Atlantic Coast, they looked westward across 3,000 miles of apparently inexhaustible riches. And the devel-

opments of the next three centuries and more only broadened that vision of a land whose wealth of resources seemed destined to grow and grow.

Thus Americans are singularly ill-prepared, when compared with citizens of most European countries, to face the facts of poverty and dearth of any kind. Furthermore, Americans continue to comfort themselves with certain favorable facts.

One report tells them that they possess 52 percent of the world's known reserves of coal. Another that the oil locked in their shale deposits equals that underlying Saudi Arabia. Growing, in a normal year, some 85 percent of the world's exportable food surplus, they ask why this cannot be traded for all the oil they need.

Few have yet opened their ears and minds to the solemn voices which warn how difficult it is to convert these resources into the power needed to warm homes, run factories, and drive automobiles.

In short, Americans have not yet been convinced that there truly is an energy crisis. And when, for the sake of argument, they concede that there may be one, they find it almost impossible to believe that it will not be solved with a minimum of disruption.

Unhappily, those whose task it is to take the lead in convincing the public of the reality of this crisis and of working out ways to solve it seem to be falling short of their obligation. Although President Carter ringingly asked Americans to consider the energy challenges the moral equivalent of war, the White House's martial trumpet has since given forth a most uncertain sound, and there has been little drafting of public opinion and effort. Congress has been equally unwarlike. Its members have largely hidden in the trenches, sniping at the President's admittedly inadequate program, and refusing to charge forth with any battle plan of their own.

Such Americans as are familiar with European efforts to meet the energy crisis are saddened at the contrast. They see France well along the road to solving this crisis within the next decade through a combination of nuclear power, coal, and hydroelectricity. They see Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and West Germany setting up a joint effort to research and develop fast breeder reactors, whatever President Carter may feel about such a move. They note that such action at least has the merit of being large enough and decisive enough to be worthy of the emergency

facing all of us.

Why should America's present confused, inadequate, and essentially unrealistic approach to the energy extremely concern the rest of the world, particularly since there can be no real doubt that in the end the United States will solve its share of the problem? It is because of the undeniable and unavoidable impact which even a temporary American economic upset, due to energy shortage, could have on other lands — economically, politically, diplomatically, and socially. It may not be fair, but it is true that it is almost as important to London, Paris, Bonn, and Rome that Washington solve its own energy crisis as it is for them to solve theirs.

If the collapse of an Austrian bank, of which not one European or American in a hundred had ever heard, could set off the great Depression of 1929, one does not like to contemplate what would be the worldwide effect of the shutdown of General Motors, if, for one reason or another, America's supply of petroleum suddenly fell crippling short.

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